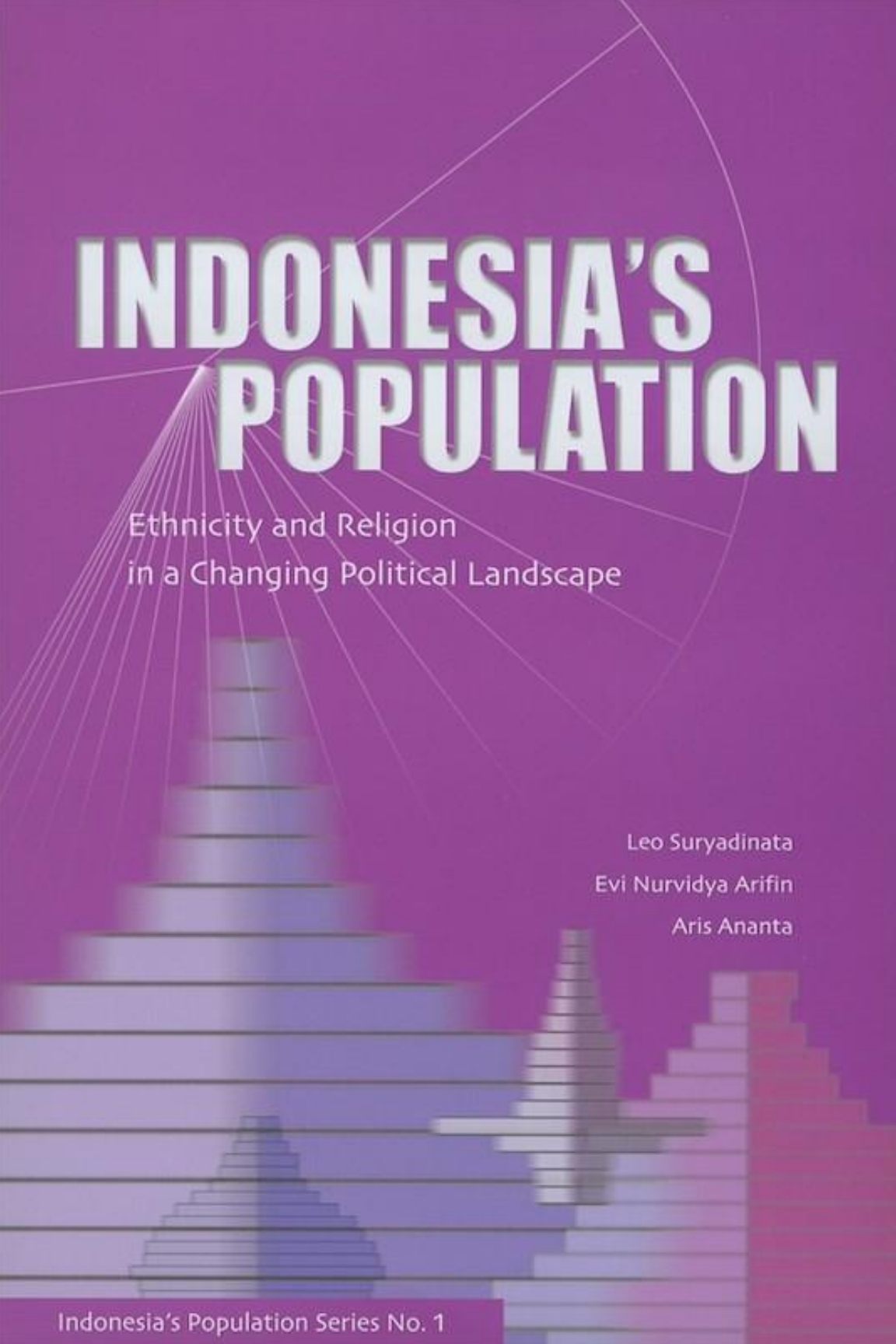
INDONESIA'S POPULATION

Ethnicity and Religion in a Changing Political Landscape

Leo Suryadinata
Evi Nurvidya Arifin
Aris Ananta



Indonesia's Population Series No. 1

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INDONESIA'S POPULATION

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Foreword

At present the population of Indonesia is the fourth largest in the world, after China, India and the United States of America. The last population census during the colonial period took place in 1930. The first population census in independent Indonesia was conducted in 1961, followed by censuses in 1971, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

These population censuses carried out every ten years provided a wealth of information on the size, composition, growth and other features of the Indonesian population as well as the population of different regions and islands. The richness of information drawn from the results of these censuses during a forty-year period enable many studies and analyses, carried out by Indonesian as well as foreign demographers, to arrive at a better understanding of many features of Indonesia's past, present and future populations.

Some of the most important changing characteristics of Indonesia's population throughout these decades relate to growth and age composition. While during the early years of independence the population of Indonesia grew more rapidly, present population data indicate a rapidly declining rate of population growth. Similarly, the age composition of Indonesia's population shows a contrasting picture: a high dependency of the young-aged during the early decades of independence as against a growing old-aged dependency in recent years.

The significant features of declining rates of growth and changing age composition are related to the rapid decline in fertility — as against a rapid decline in mortality. These developments are clearly linked to the increased awareness of capabilities and opportunities of limiting and spacing of births. In turn, this important awareness is a consequence of many developments in Indonesian society, in particular the rapid progress of the education of young women in rural as well as urban

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areas. Indeed, one of the most important — if not the most important — investments in developing countries is the rapid spread of quality education among young women. It has a big impact not only on declines of fertility and infant mortality, but also on their rapidly increasing ability to join the labour force.

While the population censuses between 1961 and 1990 provide rich information of changing features of the population of Indonesia and its society, there is one feature that was lacking in these censuses: the ethnic composition of the population of Indonesia. As the fourth largest population among nations of the world, spread among so many islands and regions, Indonesia is well-known for its diversity in terms of ethnic composition. But there was no information on the ethnic composition of Indonesia's population because this feature was not included in the population censuses from 1961 to 1990. The population census of the year 2000 was the first to include information on ethnic composition.

It is indeed very heartening, therefore, that Professor Aris Ananta, a prominent demographer-economist from Indonesia, together with his colleagues Professor Leo Suryadinata and Dr Evi Nurvidya Arifin, took up the task to analyse the data on the ethnic composition of Indonesia's population as derived from the population census of the year 2000 and provide comparisons with the only available earlier data from the population census of 1930.

Undoubtedly, this important study will encourage demographers and other social scientists to take up the challenge of further analysing the population census data of the year 2000 on ethnic composition as well as other features.

Professor Widjojo Nitisastro
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Message from the Director

Given its geo-strategic importance and recent developments in the region, Indonesia continues to be a major area of study for the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). In this regard, three ISEAS scholars, Dr Leo Suryadinata, Dr Evi Nurvidya Arifin, and Dr Aris Ananta have joined forces to undertake inter-disciplinary research on the basis of information derived from the 2000 Population Census of Indonesia. Their wider research project, broadly titled "Statistical contribution to an understanding of the socio-economic and political situation in Indonesia" has resulted in the book *Indonesia's Population: Ethnicity and Religion in a Changing Political Landscape*, the first in ISEAS' new series on Indonesia's Population. Within this series, the authors plan to publish books on several other aspects of Indonesia's political, economic and socio-cultural developments.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and deep appreciation to Professor Widjojo Nitisastro, the Father of Indonesian demography, for the Foreword to this book; Mr Lee Khoon Choy, former Singapore Ambassador to Indonesia, and a scholar-writer on Indonesia for writing a comment; Professor Gavin W. Jones, a leading scholar on Southeast Asia in general and Indonesia in particular from the Australian National University; and Dr N. Haidy A. Pasay, a scholar with a background in the quantitative methods of analysis, from the University of Indonesia, for his recommendation on the use of this book. I would also like to express my appreciation of the co-operation extended by the Central Board of Statistics, Indonesia.

I commend the three scholars for their dedication in researching on an area of contemporary importance. I wish them further success in their endeavours to enhance the understanding of Indonesia.

K. Kesavapany
Director
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Singapore

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Lastly, we would like to express our deep appreciation to Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor of ISEAS, who not only recognized the usefulness of this "frontier work" and suggested publishing the manuscript as a book, but also served as the editor of this volume.

While we acknowledge the advice and kind assistance of many who have been involved in this work, we alone are responsible for the opinions expressed and any errors in selection and interpretation.

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Introduction

Origins of the Book

This book is an outgrowth of a seminar on "Ethnic and Religious Composition of Indonesia in the 21st Century: Findings from the Recently Published 2000 Population Census Data" by the authors, conducted on 27 September 2002 at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. The great interest expressed by the seminar participants inspired the authors to do further work on the material and present the results in this current format.

The last comprehensive population census that included data on ethnic background was in 1930 during the colonial period. From the time of Indonesia's independence in 1945 up to 1999, the Indonesian Government conducted four population censuses, namely in 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990. However, these censuses never included any direct information on ethnicity. Demographers had been attempting to find statistical data on ethnicity, but they could only use some indirect ways to measure ethnic groups, such as deducing ethnicity through the religion and language spoken.

Therefore, before the several volumes in the set of publications on the results of the 2000 Indonesian population census were released to the public in mid-2002, all quantitative discussions on ethnicity in Indonesia had to depend on the information from the 1930 census, as if the Indonesian population had not changed much during the intervening 70 years. If changes were believed to have occurred, the quantitative information was derived as an extrapolation from the 1930 data with some expert judgment.

What were the reasons for not including ethnic information in the censuses? During the New Order under President Soeharto when Indonesia was at the stage of nation building, the concept of SARA

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(*Suku Agama, Ras dan Antar Golongan*) was considered sensitive, especially ethnicity and race. Discussion on issues related to ethnicity and race was discouraged. Questions on ethnic background would only make the population ethnic-conscious, and this would be harmful to national unity. The absence of quantitative information on ethnicity was expected to prevent conflict arising from differences in ethnicity, and national integration would be better achieved without such information.

The fact is just the opposite. Issues and conflicts on ethnicity did not disappear. On the contrary, they increased during Soeharto's rule. After the fall of Soeharto in 1998, ethnic information was no longer considered sensitive. The 2000 population census eventually included ethnic information.

Leo Suryadinata, one of the authors of this book, has extensive knowledge of the interaction between politics and ethnicity, and has published widely on the topic. However, his works have had to rely on the information from the 1930 population census. It was therefore with great excitement and anticipation that he proposed this present study, using Indonesia's 2000 population census, by combining the detailed analysis of population data by Evi Nurvidya Arifin and Aris Ananta with his analysis of ethnicity and religion in a changing political landscape.

Significant Features of the 2000 Population Census

The most significant feature is that it contains the first direct information on ethnicity since 1930. The previous censuses relied on indirect information such as language spoken and religion, from which one had to deduce ethnicity.

Another significant feature of the 2000 census is its 100% coverage for all questions. Therefore, the information of variables covered in this census has a much smaller sampling error than the previous ones. The earlier censuses consisted of two stages of enumerations, namely complete (100%) enumeration and sample enumeration (Surbakti, Praptoprijoko, and Darmesto 2000). The complete enumeration used a short form of questionnaire containing basic information (age, sex, and relationship to the head of household). The sample enumeration covered more detailed information such as age, sex, place of birth, occupation, religion, educational attainment, migration status, fertility and mortality related questions. The size of sample enumeration had improved from census to census; 3.7% sample enumeration in 1971 and 5.8% in both the 1980 and 1990 censuses (Muhidin 2002).

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Important Features of This Book

The first important feature is the relatively "fresh" data this book uses. The results of the 2000 population census were released to the public in the middle of 2002 though the publication date is stated as December 2001 (Badan Pusat Statistik 2001*a*–2001*ae*). The census is published in 31 volumes, with one for Indonesia as a whole and one for each of the 30 provinces. Since 1976 Indonesia had 27 provinces but during the *reformasi* era the number of provinces changed. East Timor became independent and four new provinces were created. Therefore, the provinces called West Java, South Sumatra, North Sulawesi and Maluku in the 2000 population census have different geographical coverage from those in the previous censuses. Banten is split from West Java, Bangka-Belitung from South Sumatra, Gorontalo from North Sulawesi, and North Maluku from Maluku. The newly born province of Riau Archipelago, split from Riau province, is also discussed in this book, although the province of Riau Archipelago was still part of the province of Riau at the time of the publication of the results of the 2000 population census.

The second important feature of this book is the user-friendly presentation resulting from the thorough and detailed examination of the published data. The published data as issued in the 31 volumes by the Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Board of Statistics) may not necessarily be easily understood by non-statisticians. This book has combined information from different tables and volumes, calculated some information, and produced simple graphs and tables. The examination of the data and the presentation of the results are carried out in such a way as to make the published data much more meaningful to the understanding of ethnicity and religion, especially as related to the study of politics in Indonesia.

The third important feature is the more comprehensive picture of ethnic groups in Indonesia with the "recovery" of 101 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups from the published data. The census has prepared records of 1,072 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups (Badan Pusat Statistik 2000). However, it is impractical to publish the data on all of the ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. Therefore, the Badan Pusat Statistik only published data on the eight largest groups in Indonesia in the volume at the national level, and the eight largest groups in each province in the 30 volumes at the provincial level.

In this book we use our data analysis to "recover" the composition of the Malay, Batak, and ethnic Chinese at the national level. From the published data (Badan Pusat Statistik 2001*a*), the Madurese is the

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third largest ethnic group in Indonesia. However, our data analysis reveals that the Malay is the third largest ethnic group in Indonesia.

The fourth important feature of the book is the finding that the percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia is estimated to be around 1.50%, much lower than previously thought.,This book has a special chapter to deal with the ethnic Chinese due to several reasons. Firstly, the number and the percentage of the ethnic Chinese have recently been a matter of debate. Some maintain that there are 6 million ethnic Chinese, constituting 3%, if not less, of the Indonesian population. Others have estimated that the ethnic Chinese numbered 10 million and formed 5.0% of the Indonesian population, and argued that the ethnic Chinese have become the fourth largest ethnic group in Indonesia, only next to the Javanese, Sundanese and Madurese. The former argument was presented by some scholars while the latter was expressed by some government leaders and ethnic Chinese community leaders.

Secondly, the ethnic Chinese are perceived to be economically significant, as they are often seen as the engine behind Indonesian economic growth. However, there is no reliable information on this issue, especially at the level of various provinces. Thirdly, the ethnic Chinese are often seen as a minority which refused to be assimilated, or declined to change their ethnic identity. Through more detailed studies, we may be able to get some answers as to whether the above assumptions hold true.

The fifth important feature of this book lies in its focus on the ethnic and religious composition of some selected provinces. Jakarta is selected because of its importance as the capital of Indonesia. Central Java is home to the Javanese, the largest ethnic group in Indonesia (although they are also found in significant numbers outside Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java); West Java, is home to the Sundanese, the second largest ethnic group. Riau is examined in detail because of the anticipated free trade area, especially the free trade agreement between the USA and Singapore, including Batam and Bintan in Riau. The book also focuses on some turbulent provinces: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Papua, Maluku, North Maluku, and Central Sulawesi. Bali is selected not because of the bombing tragedy on 12 October 2002, but because of its relative tranquility and prosperity. West Kalimantan is given special treatment because of its important border between Indonesia and Malaysia.

The sixth important feature of the book is the collaboration of different but complementary expertise of the team. Leo Suryadinata is a political scientist; Evi Nurvidya Arifin, a social statistician; and Aris

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Ananta, a population economist. The three authors worked closely together to write this book and hence are collectively responsible for the final product. Nevertheless, there has been a division of labour in preparing individual chapters.

Caveats

The authors would like to point out some caveats in this study. First, this is a preliminary study and more in-depth studies should follow. Second, the 2000 population census has some "non-response" population and "estimated" population. Hull (2001), for example, mentioned that "rising democracy" during the *reformasi* era has made some people perceive that they have the right to refuse the interview. All surveys conducted during this *reformasi* era may have suffered from the existence of some non-response from the population. Surbakti, Praptoprijoko and Darmesto (2000) describe how turbulence in Indonesia especially in the provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, Irian Jaya and Central Sulawesi has made some parts of the population inaccessible and therefore those populations must be estimated. Understandably some provinces had an "estimated number" of population.

Third, caution should also be exercised when comparing the 2000 population census with the 1930 population census. The quality of the data for population outside Java in 1930 is questionable. Information was based on feedback from local heads of administration, village heads, and guesswork. There was no real interview in the outer islands in 1930.

However, despite some limitations, the published data from the 2000 population census have provided a significant breakthrough in the understanding of ethnicity in Indonesia. Readers should not be discouraged from using the data, simply because there are some weaknesses in it. The completeness (the 100% census) and the only available quantitative information on ethnicity since 1930 far outweigh some of the weaknesses mentioned above.

Structure of the Book

The book is divided into six chapters. All three authors contributed to all chapters of this book. Some chapters, however, had greater input by each of the different authors as indicated in the parentheses that follows. Chapter 1 (prepared by Aris, Evi and Leo) deals with population change

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and continuity in Indonesia. It discusses ethnic identity in Indonesia. An ethnic "map" comparing composition of ethnic groups in 1930 and 2000 is constructed. It shows the number and percentage of each of the 101 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups recovered from the published data. The ranking of the ethnic groups is shown to be different from that of the BPS census publication (Badan Pusat Statistik 2001*a*).

Chapter 2 (prepared by Evi and Aris) presents the profiles of eleven major ethnic groups in Indonesia, covering the Javanese, Sundanese, Malay, Madurese, Batak, Minangkabau, Betawi, Buginese, Bantenese, Banjarese and Balinese. It includes information on the size, growth, and composition (by age, sex, and geography) of the population.

Chapter 3 (prepared by Aris and Leo) highlights the profile of the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia, comparing their number in 1930 and in 2000. The ethnic Chinese appear in the published figures as one of the eight largest ethnic groups in only 11 provinces while no figure is available in the other 19 provinces. Therefore, some estimates are made on the number of this ethnic group. Nevertheless, it is almost certain that the percentage of ethnic Chinese has declined for various reasons, though the absolute number is still increasing. This chapter also presents an analysis of the Chinese in the eleven provinces.

Chapter 4 (prepared by Evi, Aris and Leo) deals with the religious composition of the Indonesian population. Five major religions have been identified in the 2000 census and this chapter is concerned with the profiles of these religious groups in terms of their geographical distribution and age. It compares the situations in 1971 and 2000.

Chapter 5 (prepared by Aris and Evi) provides detailed analyses of 11 selected provinces for their ethnic and religious compositions. They are selected for the ethnic and political significance.

The book concludes with Chapter 6 (prepared by Leo), presenting the relevance of the preliminary analysis on ethnicity and religion for political studies in Indonesia.

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1

Population Change and Continuity
A Breakthrough in Ethnic Information

1.1 Size, Growth, and Distribution of Population

The Indonesian population is the fourth largest in the world, after China, India, and the United States of America. In 2000 there were 205.8 million people, more than threefold the number in 1930. The population thus increased at an average annual rate of growth of 1.78% during the period 1930–2000. However, the growth rate had initially increased from 1.60% annually in 1930–61 to 2.06% in 1961–71 peaking at 2.37% in 1971–80. It then declined to 1.96% in 1980–90 and 1.37% in 1990–2000.

Table 1.1.1 presents the Indonesian population in terms of the number and percentage for Indonesia as a whole. *The Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Badan Pusat Statistik 2001*a*) has also provided information on the number of people whom the BPS (Central Board of Statistics) could access but could not obtain any information about them. These are termed "non-responses". There were 2,283,981 non-responses, or 1.11% of the total population.

Furthermore, in a few provinces with internal conflict (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua) there were some people the BPS could not access at all. Therefore, the BPS has had to estimate this number. The "estimated number" of people

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TABLE 1.1.1
Classification of Number of Population: Indonesia, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	201,092,238	97.69
Foreigners	149,761	0.07
Estimated number	2,317,216	1.13
Non-responses	2,283,981	1.11
Total Population	205,843,196	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census. Series L.2.2* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

who cannot be accessed at all for the whole of Indonesia is 2,317,216 or 1.13% of the total population. For example, the census in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam was an extremely difficult task. The BPS has estimated that 51.43% of the population in the province could not be accessed at all, while 4.42% could be accessed but the BPS could not obtain information about them. As a result, the BPS could only obtain information from 44.15% of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. It should be borne in mind that the numbers of estimated population and non-responses vary by the province (shown in Table 1.1.2). Jambi and East Java, for example, have no estimated and non-response population.

Without the non-responses and estimated number, the total population of Indonesia in 2000 was 201,241,999. Further discussion in this book is based on this number, by excluding the estimated and non-response population, as there is no information at all from these. As an illustration, it is not possible to know how many non-response and estimated population are Indonesian citizens. The number of Indonesian citizens and foreigners in Table 1.1.1 can be larger depending on how many of the non-response and estimated number are Indonesian citizens. Among the recorded foreigners, the majority (62.58%) is Chinese, followed by Arab (6.72%) and U.K. citizens (5.77%). "Others" forms 24.93%, consisting of many small numbers of different nationalities.

The published data on ethnicity covers Indonesian citizens only, but the data published by the BPS on religion does not differentiate between Indonesian citizens and foreigners. As a result, all discussions on religious composition in this book include the religions of the foreigners. However, as the percentage of foreigners is insignificant, only 0.07%, the inclusion of foreigners does not affect the picture of religious composition among Indonesian citizens.

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TABLE 1.1.2
Distribution of Population by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Number of Population				
	Enumerated	Estimated	Non -response	Total	Percentage
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,734,722	2,020,669	173,843	3,929,234	1.91
North Sumatra	11,506,808	0	135,682	11,642,490	5.66
West Sumatra	4,241,605	0	6,912	4,248,517	2.06
Riau	4,755,176	0	192,795	4,947,971	2.40
Jambi	2,407,166	0	0	2,407,166	1.17
South Sumatra	6,857,376	0	41,681	6,899,057	3.35
Bengkulu	1,562,085	0	1,719	1,563,804	0.76
Lampung	6,649,181	0	81,570	6,730,751	3.27
Bangka-Belitung	899,095	0	873	899,968	0.44
Jakarta	8,347,083	0	13,996	8,361,079	4.06
West Java	35,723,473	0	619	35,724,092	17.36
Central Java	30,924,164	0	299,095	31,223,259	15.17
Yogyakarta	3,120,478	0	567	3,121,045	1.52
East Java	34,765,998	0	0	34,765,998	16.89
Banten	8,096,809	0	1,468	8,098,277	3.93
Bali	3,146,999	0	3,059	3,150,058	1.53
West Nusa Tenggara	3,830,597	0	178,004	4,008,601	1.95
East Nusa Tenggara	3,808,477	0	14,677	3,823,154	1.86
West Kalimantan	3,732,950	0	283,403	4,016,353	1.95
Central Kalimantan	1,801,006	0	54,468	1,855,474	0.90
South Kalimantan	2,975,714	0	8,310	2,984,024	1.45
East Kalimantan	2,443,334	0	8,561	2,451,895	1.19
North Sulawesi	1,973,440	0	27,431	2,000,871	0.97
Central Sulawesi	2,012,393	24,366	139,234	2,175,993	1.06
South Sulawesi	7,801,678	0	249,108	8,050,786	3.91
Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,292	0	44,086	1,820,378	0.88
Gorontalo	830,184	0	3,311	833,495	0.40
Maluku	1,149,899	6,112	7,111	1,163,122	0.57
Papua	1,697,984	209,104	306,743	2,213,831	1.08
North Maluku	669,833	56,965	5,655	732,453	0.36
TOTAL	201,241,999	2,317,216	2,283,981	205,843,196	100.00

Notes: Compiled and calculated from the 30 provincial publications.

Table 1.1.3 and Figure 1.1.1 show that the Indonesian population pyramid, presenting the composition by age and sex, has changed from a young population towards an old population. The population pyramid has shifted from a broad base and narrow top in 1971 towards a narrow base or a bell shape in 2000. This change of pyramid indicates a rapid fertility decline and rising longevity. In 1971 the younger generation (under 15 years old) consisted of 43.96% of the population,

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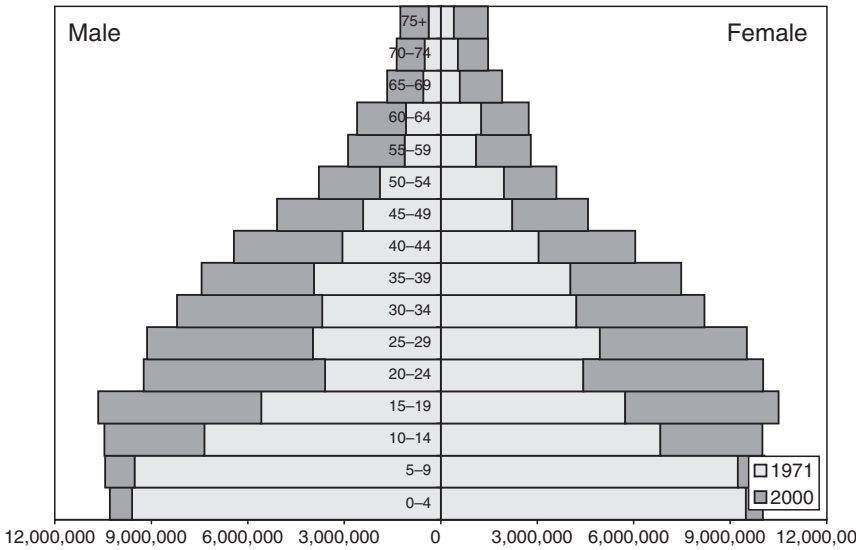
TABLE 1.1.3
Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Age Group	1971						2000					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	9,606,158	9,492,535	19,098,693	16.47	15.81	16.14	10,295,701	10,006,675	20,302,376	10.20	9.98	10.09
5–9	9,525,224	9,236,857	18,762,081	16.33	15.39	15.85	10,433,865	10,060,226	20,494,091	10.34	10.03	10.18
10–14	7,353,370	6,826,167	14,179,537	12.60	11.37	11.98	10,460,908	9,992,824	20,453,732	10.36	9.96	10.16
15–19	5,587,606	5,737,887	11,325,493	9.58	9.56	9.57	10,649,348	10,500,169	21,149,517	10.55	10.47	10.51
20–24	3,601,830	4,429,441	8,031,271	6.17	7.38	6.79	9,237,464	10,020,637	19,258,101	9.15	9.99	9.57
25–29	3,977,739	4,947,147	8,924,886	6.82	8.24	7.54	9,130,504	9,510,433	18,640,937	9.05	9.48	9.26
30–34	3,689,877	4,213,681	7,903,558	6.32	7.02	6.68	8,204,302	8,195,418	16,399,720	8.13	8.17	8.15
35–39	3,947,886	4,031,228	7,979,114	6.77	6.72	6.74	7,432,840	7,471,386	14,904,226	7.36	7.45	7.41
40–44	3,063,990	3,037,799	6,101,789	5.25	5.06	5.15	6,433,438	6,034,410	12,467,848	6.37	6.02	6.20
45–49	2,426,868	2,222,758	4,649,626	4.16	3.70	3.93	5,087,252	4,568,753	9,656,005	5.04	4.55	4.80
50–54	1,902,778	1,961,054	3,863,832	3.26	3.27	3.26	3,791,185	3,593,783	7,384,968	3.76	3.58	3.67
55–59	1,126,094	1,099,943	2,226,037	1.93	1.83	1.88	2,883,226	2,795,438	5,678,664	2.86	2.79	2.82
60–64	1,082,325	1,256,172	2,338,497	1.86	2.09	1.98	2,597,076	2,723,943	5,321,019	2.57	2.72	2.64
65–69	549,263	593,693	1,142,956	0.94	0.99	0.97	1,666,191	1,898,735	3,564,926	1.65	1.89	1.77
70–74	510,180	528,383	1,038,563	0.87	0.88	0.88	1,368,190	1,468,847	2,837,037	1.36	1.46	1.41
75+	380,399	406,459	786,858	0.65	0.68	0.66	1,257,526	1,459,459	2,716,985	1.25	1.45	1.35
Not Stated	7,057	8,002	15,059	0.01	0.01	0.01	5,946	5,901	11,847	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	58,338,644	60,029,206	118,367,850	100.00	100.00	100.00	100,934,962	100,307,037	201,241,999	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: Compiled and calculated from Table 02 in *Population of Indonesia, 1971. Population Census, Series D*. (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975) and Tables 08.3, 08.6 and 08.9 in *Population of Indonesia: Results of the 2000 Population Census. Series L.2.2* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

FIGURE 1.1.1
Population Pyramids: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.1.3.

but the percentage had declined to 30.44% in 2000. At the same time, the percentage of population over 65 years old was only 2.51% in 1971, and had risen to 4.53% in 2000. The composition of the Indonesian population is expected to continue getting older towards the year 2020. Indeed, the compositions of population in some provinces, ethnic groups, and religious followings have been older (having a higher percentage of old population and lower percentage of young population) than the population of Indonesia as a whole.

The majority of the Indonesian population lives on the island of Java, which is only 6.60% of the total inhabited area of Indonesia. Java has thus been relatively much more crowded compared to the sparsely populated outer islands. However, because of the relatively faster fertility decline in Java, the percentage of people living on the island has declined from 63.83% of the total population of Indonesia in 1971 to 60.12% in 2000. A closer look at provincial level shows that population density has varied from 12,628 inhabitants per sq km in Jakarta to 4 inhabitants per sq km in Papua in 2000.

West Java constitutes the highest percentage of the Indonesian population with 17.36% or 35.7 million. If it is combined with the population of Banten province, the percentage becomes 21.29%. East Java is the second largest province with 16.89% or 34.8 million, followed

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by Central Java, 15.17% of the total Indonesian population or 31.2 million. North Sumatra is the most populous province outside Java with 11.6 million. In the eastern part of Indonesia, South Sulawesi is the largest province with 8.1 million. The more detailed population distribution can be seen in Table 1.1.2.

1.2 Ethnic Composition

Indonesia is a multi-ethnic society, with more than 1,000 ethnic/sub-ethnic groups. Nevertheless, the size of most ethnic groups is small, and only 15 groups have more than 1 million each. (Table 1.2.1.)

In the published volumes of the *2000 Population Census*, there is no explicit definition of an ethnic group (*suku bangsa*, as used in the census questionnaire). However, from informal sources, we found out that self-identification was used in the 2000 population census. In other words, the offspring of a mixed marriage between a male Batak and a female Sundanese could be either a Batak or a Sundanese depending on the self-identification of the offspring. If the person did not respond, however, the census-taker would classify him/her as a Batak, which is the father's ethnic origin.

In recent years, ethnicity is often considered situational. This may be true for some groups (such as the Arabs, the *peranakan* Chinese and offspring of mix marriages), but not for the majority of the population in Indonesia. Even if the person has a multiple ethnic identity, there is always a major or dominant ethnic identity. For instance, the offspring of the Batak and Sundanese union is still ethnically a Batak (Bruner 1974). Sukarno, who was an offspring of a Javanese father and a Balinese mother, was considered a Javanese. Even Megawati, the daughter of Sukarno and Fatmawati, a south Sumatran, is perceived by the majority of the population as Javanese rather than Sumatran, although the Balinese and South Sumatran could also claim her (Suryadinata 2002). Also, a person's name in Indonesia often reveals his/her ethnic identity.

Academically, an ethnic group refers to descendants of "common ancestry", real or imagined. It also refers to a cultural identity which involves language, tradition and patterns of behaviour (Burkey 1978). In fact, ethnic identity has many levels: self-defined identity, other perceived identity, and state-defined identity. Every level is important for our understanding of ethnic behaviour. Nevertheless, the order of its importance also depends on the beholder. For instance, the state-defined

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TABLE 1.2.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Indonesia, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese*	83,865,724	41.71
2	Sundanese	30,978,404	15.41
3	Malay	6,946,040	3.45
4	Madurese	6,771,727	3.37
5	Batak	6,076,440	3.02
6	Minangkabau	5,475,145	2.72
7	Betawi	5,041,688	2.51
8	Buginese	5,010,421	2.49
9	Bantenese	4,113,162	2.05
10	Banjarese	3,496,273	1.74
11	Balinese	3,027,525	1.51
12	Sasak	2,611,059	1.30
13	Makassarese	1,982,187	0.99
14	Cirebon	1,890,102	0.94
15	Chinese	1,738,936	0.86
16	Gorontalo/Hulandalo	974,175	0.48
17	Acehnese	871,944	0.43
18	Toraja	750,828	0.37
19	Nias, Kono Niha	731,620	0.36
20	Minahasa	659,209	0.33
21	Buton, Butung, Butong	578,231	0.29
22	Atoni Metto	568,445	0.28
23	Manggarai	566,428	0.28
24	Bima	513,055	0.26
25	Mandar	504,827	0.25
26	Sumba, Humba, Tau Humba	501,345	0.25
27	Sambas	444,929	0.22
28	Peminggir	426,723	0.21
29	Kaili	412,281	0.21
30	Sangir	396,810	0.20
31	Komering	389,467	0.19
32	Rejang	333,635	0.17
33	Ngaju	324,504	0.16
34	Sumbawa, Semawa	319,423	0.16
35	Luwu	318,134	0.16
36	Using-Osing	297,372	0.15
37	Kendayan, Kenayan	292,390	0.15
38	Tolaki, Laki-laki, Lolaki	289,220	0.14
39	Pepadun	280,247	0.14
40	Serawai	279,154	0.14
41	Darat	275,914	0.14
42	Muna, Tomuna	267,722	0.13
43	Kerinci	254,125	0.13

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TABLE 1.2.1 (continued)

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
44	Dawan	236,242	0.12
45	Kutai	224,859	0.11
46	Bolaang Mongondow	223,546	0.11
47	Dyak	221,957	0.11
48	Musi Banyuasin	213,918	0.11
49	Lamaholot, Lamahot, Lamkolo	206,488	0.10
50	Belu, Teto	197,302	0.10
51	Rote, Roti	185,316	0.09
52	Pesaguan	178,933	0.09
53	Lio	170,949	0.09
54	Bakumpai	155,906	0.08
55	Tonteboan	134,543	0.07
56	Biak Numfor, Mafoorsch, Noe	126,070	0.06
57	Kei	125,954	0.06
58	Duri	121,688	0.06
59	Ambon	120,969	0.06
60	Dani, Ndani	120,745	0.06
61	Banggai, Mian Banggai	118,556	0.06
62	Gayo Lut	117,509	0.06
63	Selayar	93,183	0.05
64	Buol	91,034	0.05
65	Dompu	90,635	0.05
66	Lani	85,685	0.04
67	Abung Bunga Mayang	85,342	0.04
68	Gayo Luwes	81,172	0.04
69	Talaud	79,818	0.04
70	Seram	78,955	0.04
71	Lembak	77,241	0.04
72	Saluan	77,151	0.04
73	Saparua	68,194	0.03
74	Alas	67,424	0.03
75	Ekagi, Ekari	66,823	0.03
76	Sula	63,282	0.03
77	Makian	60,985	0.03
78	Bawean, Boyan	60,703	0.03
79	Katingan	60,171	0.03
80	Mentawai	54,419	0.03
81	Pasir	54,162	0.03
82	Galela	52,639	0.03
83	Yali	51,258	0.03
84	Maanyan	50,505	0.03
85	Aru	48,261	0.02
86	Ngalum	46,130	0.02
87	Singkil	44,153	0.02

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TABLE 1.2.1 (continued)

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
88	Simeulu	42,803	0.02
89	Bajau, Bajao, Bajo, Bayo	40,712	0.02
90	Yamdena	39,320	0.02
91	Donggo	38,050	0.02
92	Bukat, Buket, Ukit, Bukut	35,838	0.02
93	Tengger	33,886	0.02
94	Arab	33,498	0.02
95	Tonsawang	30,941	0.02
96	Halmahera	26,018	0.01
97	Baliaga	19,791	0.01
98	Laloda, Loloda	19,323	0.01
99	Morotai	13,968	0.01
100	Antinggola	4,681	0.00
101	Gebe, Gebi	2,903	0.00
	Others	13,972,741	6.95
	TOTAL	201,092,238	100.00

Notes: Compiled and calculated from the 2000 population census data in the 30 publications on the individual provinces combined with the publication on Indonesia as a whole.

*The number of Javanese is not the same as published in the census volume on Indonesia because of the different number of Javanese in the East Java publication. This difference does not affect the ranking of the ethnic groups in either Indonesia or East Java.

ethnic identity is often very significant because it could determine the ethnic group into which the individual is classified. This book is not the place for us to discuss ethnic identity in detail but it is crucial for the readers to know from the beginning that the category of ethnicity used in the *2000 Population Census* is self-identity — which is very democratic, but may not always be the "real" ethnic identity of the individual.

The results of the *2000 Population Census*, published by the BPS, were issued in 31 volumes — one for Indonesia as a whole and one for each of the 30 provinces. In the volume for Indonesia as a whole, there is information on the eight largest ethnic groups namely the Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Minangkabau, Betawi, Buginese, Bantenese, and Banjarese. Other ethnic groups are categorized as "others". The volume for Indonesia as a whole also includes information on the eight ethnic groups (the Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Minangkabau, Betawi, Buginese, Bantenese, and Banjarese) for each province. Other ethnic

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groups are grouped as "others". However, these "eight ethnic groups" are not necessarily the eight largest groups in the province, because each province may have its own "eight largest ethnic groups".

Therefore, each of the 30 volumes of the publication at the provincial level covers its own "eight largest ethnic groups". Some ethnic groups that are not shown in the volume for Indonesia as a whole may have been included in the volumes for the provinces. On the other hand, those that are not included in the provinces may have been published in the volume for Indonesia as a whole.

East Nusa Tenggara, for example, lists its eight largest ethnic groups as follows: Atoni Metto, Manggarai, Suma, Dawan, Lamaholot, Belu, Roti and Lio. None of these groups is presented in the volume for Indonesia as a whole. By combining the information at the national level and provincial level, we can therefore obtain more information on the ethnicity in East Nusa Tenggara. See Table 1.2.21.

The BPS has provided the codes for 1,072 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups but, for practical reasons, it does not publish the information on all 1,072 groups. However, from an examination of the published data, we have discovered 101 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups in Indonesia along with their numbers, which are presented in Table 1.2.1. However, 88% of the 101 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups are very small, with each comprising less than 1.00% of all Indonesians. The Halmahera ethnic group, for instance, constitutes only 0.01%. It should be noted that there may still be many other small ethnic or sub-ethnic groups that were actually recorded in the census, but the information is not published in the 31 volumes.

Because the Malay and Batak are not in the eight largest ethnic groups presented in the volume for Indonesia as a whole, the information on them must be learned from the volumes on the provinces. The resulting numbers calculated from searching through the 30 volumes on the provinces might nevertheless be underestimated. For example, the number of Malay is calculated by summing the number of Malay in each of the 30 volumes. However, in some provinces, there is no information on the Malay at all because, even if they live in that province, they are not part of the eight largest ethnic groups there. As an illustration, there is no information on the Malay in Central Kalimantan, but it does not necessarily mean that there are no Malay at all in that province.

Furthermore, by grouping the sub-ethnic groups, we have found that the Malay and Batak then come within the eight largest ethnic groups in Indonesia. It should be noted that we have been able to significantly reduce the percentage of "others" from the 28.07% in the

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census publication on Indonesia as a whole to 6.95% based on our examination of all the 31 census volumes. Table 1.2.2 compares the eight largest groups in Indonesia based simply on the BPS publication at the national level and those we have recovered by examining the published data in the 31 volumes. The remaining discussions refer to the recovered data.

As seen in Table 1.2.2 and Figure 1.2.1, the Javanese and Sundanese remain the two largest ethnic groups in Indonesia. However, the difference between these two in terms of number and percentage is indeed striking — a difference of about 19 million in 1930 and 53 million in 2000 and of 32.49 percentage points in 1930 and 26.30 percentage points in 2000. Therefore, the Javanese are the dominant ethnic group in Indonesia. Together, the Javanese and Sundanese comprise more than half of the population of Indonesia. However, the percentage of the Javanese has declined from 47.02% in 1930 to 41.71% in 2000, while the percentage of the Sundanese has increased from 14.53% in 1930 to 17.46%, assuming that the Bantenese had been categorized as Sundanese in the 1930 census.

Some ethnic groups have declined in their ranks. For example, the Madurese was in the third group in 1930, but fourth in 2000. The Minangkabau moved from the fourth group to the sixth group; the Buginese, from fifth to eighth. Some (the Malay, Betawi, and Batak) have risen in their ranks.

The Chinese was the sixth largest ethnic group in 1930, but the fifteenth in 2000, although the absolute number of ethnic Chinese is still increasing–about 0.5 million during the period 1930–2000. However, the number of ethnic Chinese in 2000 is under-reported. Chapter 3 elaborates on this issue and produces an estimate of the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia.

There has been a lot of variation in the population growth rates by ethnic groups, ranging from 0.65% among the Madurese to 2.84% among the Malay. Table 1.2.3 shows that in addition to the Madurese, the Buginese, Javanese, Minangkababu and Balinese also have growth rates lower than the national rate (1.78%).

The remaining rates are higher than the national rate. There is no information on the population of Bantenese in 1930. If they are categorized as Sundanese, the number of "Sundanese" in 2000 should include the number of Bantenese in 2000. With this assumption, the "Sundanese" would constitute 17.46%, rather than 15.41%, of all Indonesian citizens in 2000. The growth rate of the Sundanese would be higher — 2.01% rather than 1.83%.

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TABLE 1.2.2
Ethnic Group Compositions: Indonesia, 1930 and 2000

1930				2000							
				BPS Official Publication*				Authors Recalculation**			
No.		Number	Percentage	No.		Number	Percentage	No.		Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	27,808,623	47.02	1	Javanese	83,752,853	41.65	1	Javanese	83,865,724	41.71
2	Sundanese	8,594,834	14.53	2	Sundanese	30,978,404	15.41	2	Sundanese	30,978,404	15.41
3	Madurese	4,305,862	7.28	3	Madurese	6,771,727	3.37	3	Malay	6,946,040	3.45
4	Minangkabau	1,988,648	3.36	4	Minangkabau	5,475,145	2.72	4	Madurese	6,771,727	3.37
5	Buginese	1,533,035	2.59	5	Betawi	5,041,688	2.51	5	Batak	6,076,440	3.02
	Chinese	1,233,000	2.03***	6	Buginese	5,010,423	2.49	6	Minangkabau	5,475,145	2.72
6	Batak	1,207,514	2.04	7	Bantenese	4,113,162	2.05	7	Betawi	5,041,688	2.51
7	Balinese	1,111,659	1.88	8	Banjarese	3,496,273	1.74	8	Buginese	5,010,421	2.49
8	Betawi	980,863	1.66	9	Others	56,452,563	28.07	9	Bantenese	4,113,162	2.05
9	Malay	953,397	1.61					10	Banjarese	3,496,273	1.74
10	Banjarese	898,884	1.52					11	Balinese	3,027,525	1.51
11	Acehnese	831,321	1.41					12	Sasak	2,611,059	1.30
12	Palembangan	770,917	1.30					13	Makassarese	1,982,187	0.99
13	Sasak	659,477	1.12					14	Cirebon	1,890,102	0.94
14	Dayak	651,391	1.10					15	Chinese	1,738,936	0.86
15	Makassarese	642,720	1.09					16	Gorontalo/Hulandalo	974,175	0.48
16	Toraja	557,590	0.94					17	Acehnese	871,944	0.43
17	Others	5,641,332	9.54					18	Toraja	750,828	0.37
								19	Others****	29,857,346	14.66
	Total	59,138,067	100.00		Total	201,092,238	100.00		Total	201,092,238	100.00

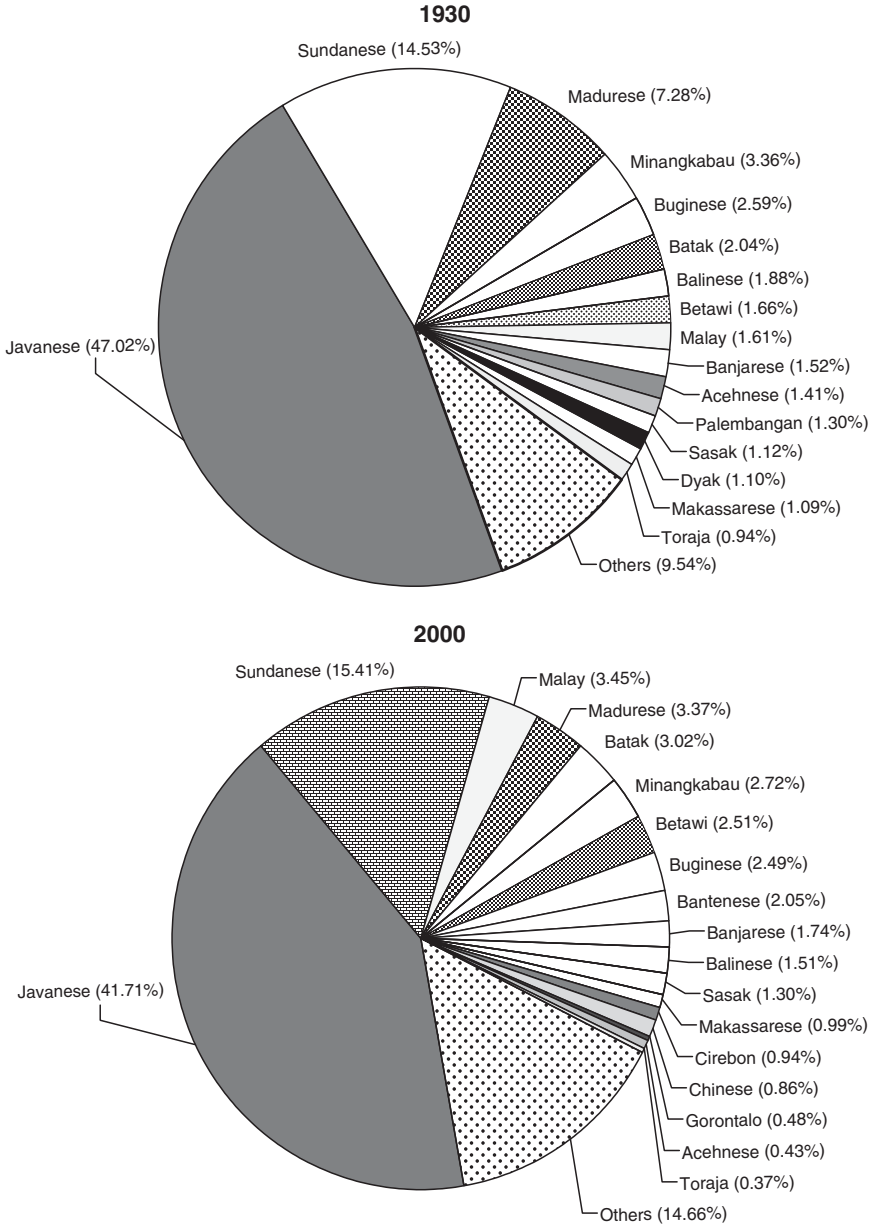
* Eight largest ethnic groups as listed in the census volume on Indonesia as a whole (Badan Pusat Statistik 2001*a*).

** Compiled and calculated from the 30 publications on the provinces (Badan Pusat Statistik 2001*b*–2001*ae*).

*** In the 1930 census, the ethnic Chinese, regardless of their "nationalities", were classified as "foreign oriental", and they were calculated separately from the "indigenous population". The number of ethnic Chinese was 1,233,000, constituting 2.03% of the total population in colonial Indonesia (see Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek, 1934). When calculating the percentage of each "indigenous" ethnic group, however, the total number of the Indonesian population used was that of the "indigenous population", hence the Batak formed 2.04% of the Indonesian population although its number was only 1,207,514, i.e., fewer than that of the ethnic Chinese.

**** We have been able to reduce the percentage of "others" to 6.95% (see Table 1.2.1).

FIGURE 1.2.1
Ethnic Group Compositions:
Indonesia, 1930 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.2.

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The ethnic composition in each of the 30 provinces is presented in a series of tables, see Tables 1.2.4 to 1.2.33. The ethnic groups are ranked from the highest to the lowest percentage. These tables are derived by combining the ethnic composition in a particular province with the ethnic composition for the province as presented in the volume on Indonesia as a whole.

In summary, there are between 9 and 16 different ethnic and sub-ethnic groups in each province. The range of the percentage of "others" is very big, from below 1.00% to around 53.00%. Central Java has 0.24% (Table 1.2.12) and West Sumatra 0.64% (Table 1.2.6). Conversely, North Maluku has 53.56% (Table 1.2.32) and Papua 53.24% (Table 1.2.33). The high percentage of "others" indicates the richness of the ethnic composition in that province.

The plurality of Indonesian ethnic groups varies from one province to another. In some provinces the number of the majority ethnic group is much larger than the numbers of other ethnic groups. The first pattern is where the majority ethnic group constitutes at least 75.00% of the total Indonesian citizens in the province. It includes the Minangkabau in West Sumatra, the Balinese in Bali, the Banjarese in South Kalimantan, the Gorontalo in Gorontalo, and the Javanese in Central

TABLE 1.2.3
Annual Population Growth Rates by Ethnic Groups: Indonesia, 1930-2000

Ethnic Groups	Growth Rates (in percentage)
Indonesia as a whole	1.78
Malay	2.84
Betawi	2.34
Batak	2.31
Sundanese (including Bantenese)	2.01
Banjarese	1.94
Sundanese (excluding Bantenese)	1.83
Buginese	1.69
Javanese	1.58
Minangkabau	1.45
Balinese	1.43
Madurese	0.65
Bantenese	Not available

Note: There is no information on the Bantenese in 1930.

Source: Calculated from Table 1.2.2.

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TABLE 1.2.4
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens:
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Acehnese	871,944	50.32
2	Javanese	274,926	15.87
3	Others	164,678	9.50
4	Gayo Lut	117,509	6.78
5	Gayo Luwes	81,172	4.68
6	Alas	67,424	3.89
7	Singkil	44,153	2.55
8	Simeulu	42,803	2.47
9	Batak	39,146	2.26
10	Minangkabau	18,811	1.09
11	Sundanese	5,936	0.34
12	Banjarese	1,726	0.10
13	Bantenese	1,321	0.08
14	Madurese	471	0.03
15	Buginese	316	0.02
16	Betawi	291	0.02
	TOTAL	1,732,627	100.00

Note: The category of "Others" is not placed at the bottom of the table as we want to show the relative magnitude of the "Others" compared to other single ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. The "Others" consists of a number of smaller ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. A large percentage of "Others" implies the existence of numerous smaller ethnic groups. Therefore, readers should not include "Others" when examining the ranking of a particular ethnic or sub-ethnic group.

TABLE 1.2.5
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens:
North Sumatra, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Batak	4,827,264	41.95
2	Javanese	3,753,947	32.62
3	Others	1,118,487	9.72
4	Nias, Kono Niha	731,620	6.36
5	Malay	566,139	4.92
6	Minangkabau	306,550	2.66
7	Banjarese	111,886	0.97
8	Bantenese	48,495	0.42
9	Sundanese	30,756	0.27
10	Betawi	5,119	0.04
11	Buginese	3,665	0.03
12	Madurese	2,649	0.02
	TOTAL	11,506,577	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.6
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: West Sumatra, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Minangkabau	3,747,343	88.35
2	Batak	187,656	4.42
3	Javanese	176,023	4.15
4	Mentawai	54,419	1.28
5	Others	27,097	0.64
6	Malay	21,654	0.51
7	Chinese	15,029	0.35
8	Sundanese	10,993	0.26
9	Betawi	672	0.02
10	Madurese	370	0.01
	TOTAL	4,241,256	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.7
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Riau, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Malay	1,792,558	37.74
2	Javanese	1,190,015	25.05
3	Minangkabau	534,854	11.26
4	Batak	347,450	7.31
5	Others	329,817	6.94
6	Banjarese	179,380	3.78
7	Chinese	176,853	3.72
8	Buginese	107,648	2.27
9	Sundanese	80,282	1.69
10	Madurese	5,338	0.11
11	Betawi	3,941	0.08
12	Bantenese	1,932	0.04
	TOTAL	4,750,068	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.8
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Jambi, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Malay	910,832	37.87
2	Javanese	664,931	27.64
3	Kerinci	254,125	10.56
4	Others	230,854	9.60
5	Minangkabau	131,609	5.47
6	Banjarese	83,458	3.47
7	Sundanese	62,956	2.62
8	Buginese	62,185	2.59
9	Madurese	1,854	0.08
10	Betawi	1,601	0.07
11	Bantenese	973	0.04
	TOTAL	2,405,378	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.9
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens : South Sumatra, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Malay	2,142,523	31.25
2	Others	1,965,462	28.67
3	Javanese	1,851,589	27.01
4	Komering	389,467	5.68
5	Musi Banyuasin	213,918	3.12
6	Sundanese	168,278	2.45
7	Minangkabau	64,215	0.94
8	Buginese	26,785	0.39
9	Bantenese	15,925	0.23
10	Madurese	9,248	0.13
11	Betawi	7,927	0.12
12	Banjarese	921	0.01
	TOTAL	6,856,258	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.10
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Bengkulu, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	348,505	22.31
2	Rejang	333,635	21.36
3	Serawai	279,154	17.87
4	Others	278,766	17.85
5	Malay	123,868	7.93
6	Lembak	77,241	4.95
7	Minangkabau	66,861	4.28
8	Sundanese	46,991	3.01
9	Buginese	3,196	0.20
10	Madurese	1,857	0.12
11	Betawi	1,188	0.08
12	Bantenese	468	0.03
13	Banjarese	122	0.01
	TOTAL	1,561,852	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.11
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Lampung, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	4,113,731	61.89
2	Others	663,026	9.97
3	Sundanese	583,453	8.78
4	Peminggir	426,723	6.42
5	Pepadun	280,247	4.22
6	Malay	236,292	3.55
7	Bantenese	166,113	2.50
8	Abung Bunga Mayang	85,342	1.28
9	Minangkabau	61,480	0.92
10	Buginese	16,471	0.25
11	Betawi	7,451	0.11
12	Madurese	6,208	0.09
13	Banjarese	353	0.01
	TOTAL	6,646,890	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.12
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Bangka-Belitung, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Malay	646,194	71.89
2	Chinese	103,736	11.54
3	Javanese	52,314	5.82
4	Others	49,628	5.52
5	Buginese	24,162	2.69
6	Madurese	9,985	1.11
7	Sundanese	8,316	0.93
8	Minangkabau	3,047	0.34
9	Betawi	1,043	0.12
10	Bantenese	279	0.03
11	Banjarese	185	0.02
	TOTAL	898,889	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.13
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Jakarta, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	2,927,340	35.16
2	Betawi	2,301,587	27.65
3	Sundanese	1,271,531	15.27
4	Others	539,529	6.48
5	Chinese	460,002	5.53
6	Batak	300,562	3.61
7	Minangkabau	264,639	3.18
8	Malay	134,477	1.62
9	Buginese	49,426	0.59
10	Madurese	47,055	0.57
11	Bantenese	20,582	0.25
12	Banjarese	7,977	0.10
	TOTAL	8,324,707	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.14
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: West Java, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Sundanese	26,297,124	73.73
2	Javanese	3,939,465	11.04
3	Betawi	1,901,930	5.33
4	Cirebon	1,890,102	5.30
5	Others	928,826	2.60
6	Batak	275,230	0.77
7	Minangkabau	168,999	0.47
8	Chinese	163,255	0.46
9	Bantenese	64,487	0.18
10	Madurese	17,914	0.05
11	Buginese	15,119	0.04
12	Banjarese	5,923	0.02
	TOTAL	35,668,374	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.15
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Central Java, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	30,287,197	97.96
2	Sundanese	323,207	1.05
3	Chinese	165,531	0.54
4	Others	74,943	0.24
5	Batak	15,721	0.05
6	Madurese	14,166	0.05
7	Arab	10,751	0.03
8	Betawi	7,538	0.02
9	Malay	5,932	0.02
10	Minangkabau	5,750	0.02
11	Buginese	2,930	0.01
12	Banjarese	2,919	0.01
13	Bantenese	421	0.00
	TOTAL	30,917,006	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.16
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Yogyakarta, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	3,020,157	96.82
2	Others	36,769	1.18
3	Sundanese	17,593	0.56
4	Malay	10,706	0.34
5	Chinese	9,942	0.32
6	Batak	7,890	0.25
7	Minangkabau	3,504	0.11
8	Balinese	3,076	0.10
9	Madurese	2,739	0.09
10	Banjarese	2,639	0.08
11	Buginese	2,208	0.07
12	Betawi	2,018	0.06
13	Bantenese	156	0.01
	TOTAL	3,119,397	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.17
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: East Java, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	27,344,974	78.68
2	Madurese	6,281,058	18.07
3	Others	439,527	1.26
4	Using-Osing	297,372	0.86
5	Chinese	190,968	0.55
6	Bawean, Boyan	60,703	0.17
7	Sundanese	39,945	0.11
8	Tengger	33,886	0.10
9	Arab	22,747	0.07
10	Buginese	16,313	0.05
11	Banjarese	15,397	0.04
12	Betawi	7,151	0.02
13	Minangkabau	5,670	0.02
14	Bantenese	689	0.00
	TOTAL	34,756,400	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.18
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Banten, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Bantenese	3,785,925	46.86
2	Sundanese	1,830,973	22.66
3	Javanese	986,146	12.20
4	Betawi	777,403	9.62
5	Others	399,072	4.94
6	Chinese	90,053	1.11
7	Batak	75,521	0.93
8	Minangkabau	65,281	0.81
9	Malay	58,060	0.72
10	Buginese	5,597	0.07
11	Madurese	3,719	0.05
12	Banjarese	2,188	0.03
	TOTAL	8,079,938	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.19
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Bali, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Balinese	2,794,793	88.85
2	Javanese	214,598	6.82
3	Others	38,489	1.22
4	Baliaga	19,791	0.63
5	Madurese	18,593	0.59
6	Malay	16,698	0.53
7	Sasak	16,430	0.52
8	Chinese	10,630	0.34
9	Buginese	6,596	0.21
10	Sundanese	5,992	0.19
11	Minangkabau	1,470	0.05
12	Betawi	703	0.02
13	Bantenese	295	0.01
14	Banjarese	290	0.01
	TOTAL	3,145,368	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.20
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: West Nusa Tenggara, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Sasak	2,594,629	67.75
2	Bima	513,055	13.40
3	Sumbawa, Semawa	319,423	8.34
4	Balinese	99,321	2.59
5	Others	91,041	2.38
6	Dompu	90,635	2.37
7	Javanese	56,340	1.47
8	Donggo	38,050	0.99
9	Buginese	19,450	0.51
10	Sundanese	3,470	0.09
11	Madurese	1,787	0.05
12	Minangkabau	997	0.03
13	Banjarese	872	0.02
14	Betawi	631	0.02
15	Bantenese	204	0.01
	TOTAL	3,829,905	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.21
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: East Nusa Tenggara, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Others	1,121,433	29.49
2	Atoni Metto	568,445	14.95
3	Manggarai	566,428	14.89
4	Sumba, Humba,Tau Humba	501,345	13.18
5	Dawan	236,242	6.21
6	Lamaholot, Lamahot, Lamkolo	206,488	5.43
7	Belu, Teto	197,302	5.19
8	Rote, Roti	185,316	4.87
9	Lio	170,949	4.50
10	Javanese	30,795	0.81
11	Buginese	14,297	0.38
12	Minangkabau	1,366	0.04
13	Sundanese	1,103	0.03
14	Madurese	947	0.02
15	Betawi	309	0.01
16	Banjarese	121	0.00
17	Bantenese	109	0.00
	TOTAL	3,802,995	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.22
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: West Kalimantan, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Others	1,161,601	31.12
2	Sambas	444,929	11.92
3	Chinese	352,937	9.46
4	Javanese	341,173	9.14
5	Kendayan, Kenayan	292,390	7.83
6	Malay	280,107	7.50
7	Darat	275,914	7.39
8	Madurese	203,612	5.46
9	Pesaguan	178,933	4.79
10	Buginese	120,846	3.24
11	Sundanese	45,064	1.21
12	Banjarese	24,117	0.65
13	Minangkabau	7,493	0.20
14	Betawi	1,849	0.05
15	Bantenese	1,454	0.04
	TOTAL	3,732,419	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4

TABLE 1.2.23
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Central Kalimantan, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Banjarese	435,758	24.20
2	Javanese	325,160	18.06
3	Ngaju	324,504	18.02
4	Others	204,372	11.35
5	Dayak Sampit	172,252	9.57
6	Bakumpai	135,297	7.51
7	Madurese	62,228	3.46
8	Katingan	60,171	3.34
9	Maanyan	50,505	2.80
10	Sundanese	24,479	1.36
11	Buginese	3,994	0.22
12	Betawi	864	0.05
13	Minangkabau	652	0.04
14	Bantenese	477	0.03
	TOTAL	1,800,713	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.24
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: South Kalimantan, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Banjarese	2,271,586	76.34
2	Javanese	391,030	13.14
3	Others	96,867	3.26
4	Buginese	73,037	2.45
5	Madurese	36,334	1.22
6	Bukat, Buket, Ukit, Bukut	35,838	1.20
7	Mandar	29,322	0.99
8	Bakumpai	20,609	0.69
9	Sundanese	18,519	0.62
10	Betawi	1,113	0.04
11	Minangkabau	989	0.03
12	Bantenese	196	0.01
	TOTAL	2,975,440	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.25
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: East Kalimantan, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Javanese	721,351	29.55
2	Others	481,449	19.72
3	Buginese	445,820	18.26
4	Banjarese	340,381	13.94
5	Kutai	224,859	9.21
6	Pasir	54,162	2.22
7	Dayak Kenyah	49,705	2.04
8	Toraja	47,877	1.96
9	Sundanese	38,941	1.59
10	Madurese	30,181	1.24
11	Minangkabau	4,585	0.19
12	Betawi	1,928	0.08
13	Bantenese	294	0.01
	TOTAL	2,441,533	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.26
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: North Sulawesi, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Minahasa	654,720	33.19
2	Sangir	390,811	19.81
3	Others	252,143	12.78
4	Bolaang Mongondow	223,546	11.33
5	Gorontalo/Hulandalo	146,694	7.44
6	Tonteboan	134,543	6.82
7	Talaud	79,818	4.05
8	Javanese	44,192	2.24
9	Tonsawang	30,941	1.57
10	Buginese	11,666	0.59
11	Sundanese	1,494	0.08
12	Minangkabau	697	0.04
13	Banjarese	518	0.03
14	Madurese	472	0.02
15	Betawi	350	0.02
16	Bantenese	133	0.01
	TOTAL	1,972,738	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.27
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Central Sulawesi, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Others	672,949	33.46
2	Kaili	412,281	20.50
3	Buginese	289,492	14.39
4	Javanese	166,013	8.25
5	Banggai, Mian Banggai	118,556	5.89
6	Buol	91,034	4.53
7	Balinese	88,449	4.40
8	Saluan	77,151	3.84
9	Gorontalo/Hulandalo	76,940	3.83
10	Sundanese	11,450	0.57
11	Banjarese	2,978	0.15
12	Madurese	2,147	0.11
13	Minangkabau	1,502	0.07
14	Betawi	319	0.02
15	Bantenese	37	0.00
	TOTAL	2,011,298	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.28
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: South Sulawesi, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Buginese	3,266,440	41.90
2	Makassarese	1,982,187	25.43
3	Toraja	702,951	9.02
4	Others	596,369	7.65
5	Mandar	475,505	6.10
6	Luwu	318,134	4.08
7	Javanese	212,273	2.72
8	Duri	121,688	1.56
9	Selayar	93,183	1.20
10	Sundanese	8,145	0.10
11	Madurese	5,788	0.07
12	Minangkabau	4,294	0.06
13	Betawi	4,065	0.05
14	Banjarese	3,657	0.05
15	Bantenese	244	0.00
	TOTAL	7,794,923	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.29
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Southeast Sulawesi, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Buton, Butung, Butong	414,530	23.34
2	Buginese	341,742	19.24
3	Tolaki, Laki-laki, Lolaki	289,220	16.28
4	Muna, Tomuna	267,722	15.07
5	Others	236,804	13.33
6	Javanese	124,686	7.02
7	Balinese	41,886	2.36
8	Bajau, Bajao, Bajo	37,540	2.11
9	Sundanese	20,112	1.13
10	Madurese	981	0.06
11	Minangkabau	508	0.03
12	Banjarese	268	0.02
13	Betawi	241	0.01
14	Bantenese	38	0.00
	TOTAL	1,776,278	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.30
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Gorontalo, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Gorontalo/Hulandalo	750,541	90.43
2	Others	34,329	4.14
3	Javanese	20,427	2.46
4	Sangir	5,999	0.72
5	Antinggola	4,681	0.56
6	Minahasa	4,489	0.54
7	Bajau, Bajao, Bajo, Bayo	3,172	0.38
8	Gebe, Gebi	2,903	0.35
9	Buginese	2,442	0.29
10	Sundanese	792	0.10
11	Minangkabau	60	0.01
12	Madurese	48	0.01
13	Banjarese	35	0.00
14	Betawi	22	0.00
15	Bantenese	8	0.00
	TOTAL	829,948	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.31
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Maluku, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Others	477,220	41.56
2	Kei	125,954	10.97
3	Buton, Butung, Butong	121,579	10.59
4	Ambon	120,969	10.53
5	Seram	78,955	6.88
6	Saparua	68,194	5.94
7	Javanese	53,552	4.66
8	Aru	48,261	4.20
9	Yamdena	39,320	3.42
10	Buginese	10,406	0.91
11	Sundanese	2,338	0.20
12	Madurese	749	0.07
13	Minangkabau	276	0.02
14	Betawi	198	0.02
15	Banjarese	185	0.02
16	Bantenese	138	0.01
	TOTAL	1,148,294	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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TABLE 1.2.32
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens:
North Maluku, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Others	358,241	53.56
2	Sula	63,282	9.46
3	Makian	60,985	9.12
4	Galela	52,639	7.87
5	Buton, Butung, Butong	42,122	6.30
6	Halmahera	26,018	3.89
7	Javanese	21,211	3.17
8	Laloda, Loloda	19,323	2.89
9	Morotai	13,968	2.09
10	Buginese	8,568	1.28
11	Sundanese	1,118	0.17
12	Madurese	634	0.09
13	Minangkabau	335	0.05
14	Bantenese	180	0.03
15	Betawi	145	0.02
16	Banjarese	68	0.01
	TOTAL	668,837	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

TABLE 1.2.33
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens:
Papua, 2000

No.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Others	902,953	53.24
2	Javanese	211,663	12.48
3	Biak Numfor, Mafoorsch, Noe	126,070	7.43
4	Dani, Ndani	120,745	7.12
5	Lani	85,685	5.05
6	Ekagi, Ekari	66,823	3.94
7	Buginese	59,604	3.51
8	Yali	51,258	3.02
9	Ngalum	46,130	2.72
10	Sundanese	17,053	1.01
11	Madurese	2,595	0.15
12	Betawi	2,091	0.12
13	Bantenese	1,589	0.09
14	Minangkabau	1,308	0.08
15	Banjarese	365	0.02
	TOTAL	1,695,932	100.00

Note: See note in Table 1.2.4.

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Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java. In the second pattern, the majority ethnic group constitutes between 50.00% and 75.00% of the total Indonesian citizens in the province. This includes the Acehnese in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, the Javanese in Lampung, the Malay in Bangka-Belitung, the Sundanese in West Java, and the Sasak in West Nusa Tenggara.

In the remaining 18 provinces each of the largest ethnic groups constitutes less than half of the total Indonesian citizens in the province. Even in half of these provinces, the majority ethnic groups form less than 25.00%. In Central Sulawesi, for example, the Kaili, the largest ethnic group, constitutes only 20.50%; while the "others" is larger, forming 33.46% of all Indonesian citizens in Central Sulawesi. The highest percentage of "others" is found in North Maluku (53.56%), followed by Papua (53.24%), and Maluku (41.56%). In North Maluku, the largest ethnic group is the Sula, constituting only 9.46% of the total number of Indonesian citizens in the province; the Javanese, the largest in Papua, constitutes only 12.48%; and the Kei in Maluku forms only 10.97%. Clearly, there are many small ethnic and sub-ethnic groups in these four provinces.

1.3 Concluding Remarks

This chapter shows the dynamics and diversity of the Indonesian population. Over the last 70 years, all ethnic groups have grown significantly in absolute numbers but the rates of growth differ from one group to another. As a result, the rank order of the ethnic groups, with the exception of the Javanese and Sundanese, has also changed.

The Indonesian population is very diverse, and there are more than 100 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups recovered from the published results of the 2000 population census. We have provided the rank order of these ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. The growth rate among some of the indigenous minority ethnic groups is particularly noteworthy where it is higher than that of the Javanese majority.

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2

The Eleven Largest Ethnic Groups
Geographical Concentration and Uneven Distribution

As mentioned in Chapter 1, we have recovered 101 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups from the census volumes published by the Central Board of Statistics. However, it is beyond the limitations of this book to discuss all of them. We have decided therefore not to discuss groups that comprise less than 1.5% of the total number of Indonesian citizens. The decision is based simply on practicality of this publication, and does not imply in any way that the small groups are not important. The selected eleven ethnic groups are the Javanese, Sundanese, Malay, Madurese, Batak, Minangkabau, Betawi, Buginese, Bantenese, Banjarese and Balinese.

2.1 The Javanese

The island of Java is occupied not only by the Javanese. Nevertheless, the Javanese still constitute the largest ethnic group in Indonesia. (For example, as a simple illustration, if we meet an Indonesian, it is more likely that he/she is a Javanese than from one of the remaining ethnic groups.) Their numbers have trebled from 27.8 million in 1930 to 83.8

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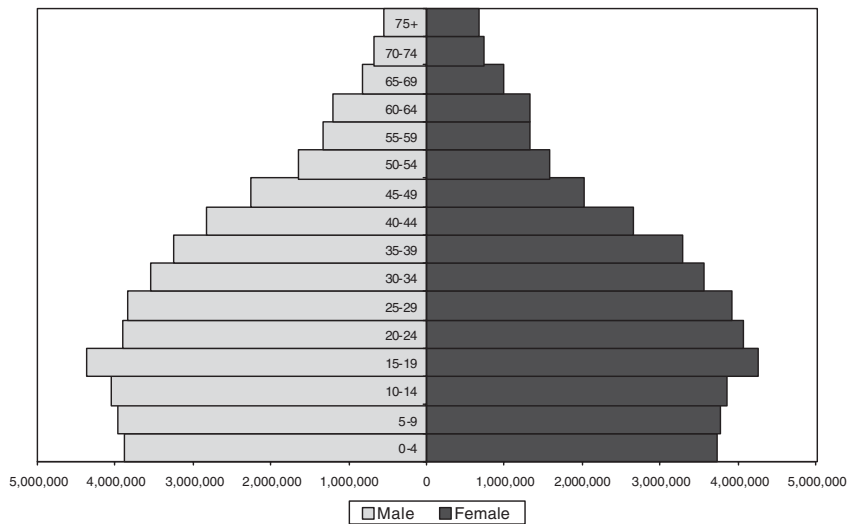
million in 2000, with an average annual rate of growth of 1.58%. Despite this fact, the growth of the Javanese has actually been lower than the growth of the non-Javanese. The percentage of the Javanese has thus declined from 47.02% in 1930 to 41.71% in 2000.

One explanation of the fall in the percentage of the Javanese is that fertility has declined relatively fast over a sustained period. This is shown by the narrowing base of the bell-shaped Javanese population pyramid in Figure 2.1.1. The number of population aged 0–4 years is the smallest among the four youngest age groups (0–4, 5–9, 10–14, and 15–19).

The percentage of the young population (0–14) is 27.73%, lower than the national level (30.44%). On the other hand, the percentage of the elderly population (65 years old and over) is 5.28%, which is higher than the national level of 4.53%. In other words, the Javanese population is relatively older, compared to the population of Indonesia as a whole.

Table 2.1.1 shows that the number of under five-year-old Javanese in 2000 was about 7.6 million — this is larger than the number of the total Malay, the third largest ethnic group, or the Madurese, the fourth largest ethnic groups. On the other hand, the number of elderly Javanese

FIGURE 2.1.1
Javanese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.1.1

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was about 4.3 million, larger than the total Bantenese, the ninth largest ethnic group. With regard to sex composition, on average there were more male than female Javanese, except for the population aged 60 years and over.

TABLE 2.1.1
Number and Percentage of Javanese Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	3,877,522	3,718,166	7,595,688	9.23	8.91	9.07
5–9	3,965,877	3,766,584	7,732,461	9.44	9.03	9.23
10–14	4,048,308	3,849,118	7,897,426	9.63	9.22	9.43
15–19	4,363,648	4,248,477	8,612,125	10.38	10.18	10.28
20–24	3,889,445	4,070,033	7,959,478	9.26	9.75	9.50
25–29	3,825,215	3,924,861	7,750,076	9.10	9.40	9.25
30–34	3,545,318	3,561,667	7,106,985	8.44	8.53	8.49
35–39	3,247,376	3,280,389	6,527,765	7.73	7.86	7.79
40–44	2,813,751	2,657,633	5,471,384	6.70	6.37	6.53
45–49	2,250,367	2,018,466	4,268,833	5.36	4.84	5.10
50–54	1,632,287	1,588,705	3,220,992	3.88	3.81	3.85
55–59	1,331,833	1,328,277	2,660,110	3.17	3.18	3.18
60–64	1,192,654	1,326,771	2,519,425	2.84	3.18	3.01
65–69	818,930	976,239	1,795,169	1.95	2.34	2.14
70–74	665,955	739,862	1,405,817	1.58	1.77	1.68
75+	549,063	675,819	1,224,882	1.31	1.62	1.46
Not stated	1,948	2,289	4,237	0.00	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	42,019,497	41,733,356	83,752,853	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: The population is limited to Indonesian citizens. The number of Javanese living in Indonesia with foreign citizenship is highly likely to be insignificant.
Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census*.

As shown in Table 2.1.2, a very large number (72.28%) of Javanese live in Central Java, East Java, or Yogyakarta, which are considered the homes of the Javanese. Yet the Javanese can also be found in a relatively significant number in all other provinces as well (Figure 2.1.2). Furthermore, Central Java and Yogyakarta are almost exclusively Javanese; they constitute 97.96% of the Indonesian citizens in Central Java and 96.82% in Yogyakarta. However, East Java is not as exclusive as Central Java and Yogyakarta — there, the Javanese comprise only 78.35% of the Indonesian citizens.

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TABLE 2.1.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Javanese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Javanese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	Central Java	30,917,006	30,287,197	36.16	97.96
2	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	3,020,157	3.61	96.82
3	East Java	34,756,400	27,232,103	32.51	78.35
4	Lampung	6,646,890	4,113,731	4.91	61.89
5	Jakarta	8,324,707	2,927,340	3.50	35.16
6	North Sumatra	11,506,577	3,753,947	4.48	32.62
7	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	721,351	0.86	29.55
8	Jambi	2,405,378	664,931	0.79	27.64
9	South Sumatra	6,856,258	1,851,589	2.21	27.01
10	Riau	4,750,068	1,190,015	1.42	25.05
11	Bengkulu	1,561,852	348,505	0.42	22.31
12	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	325,160	0.39	18.06
13	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	274,926	0.33	15.87
14	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	391,030	0.47	13.14
15	Papua	1,695,932	211,663	0.25	12.48
16	Banten	8,079,938	986,146	1.18	12.20
17	West Java	35,668,374	3,939,465	4.70	11.04
18	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	341,173	0.41	9.14
19	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	166,013	0.20	8.25
20	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	124,686	0.15	7.02
21	Bali	3,145,368	214,598	0.26	6.82
22	Bangka Belitung	898,889	52,314	0.06	5.82
23	Maluku	1,148,294	53,552	0.06	4.66
24	West Sumatra	4,241,256	176,023	0.21	4.15
25	North Maluku	668,837	21,211	0.03	3.17
26	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	212,273	0.25	2.72
27	Gorontalo	829,948	20,427	0.02	2.46
28	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	44,192	0.05	2.24
29	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	56,340	0.07	1.47
30	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	30,795	0.04	0.81
	TOTAL	201,092,238	83,752,853	100.00	41.65

Note: The population is limited to Indonesian citizens. The number of Javanese living in Indonesia with foreign citizenship is highly likely to be insignificant.
Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

The Javanese are the only ethnic group found in all provinces in a relatively high concentration. The lowest concentration of Javanese is in East Nusa Tenggara — only 0.81% of all Indonesian citizens in that province. Next is in West Nusa Tenggara, where 1.47% of its Indonesian citizens are Javanese.

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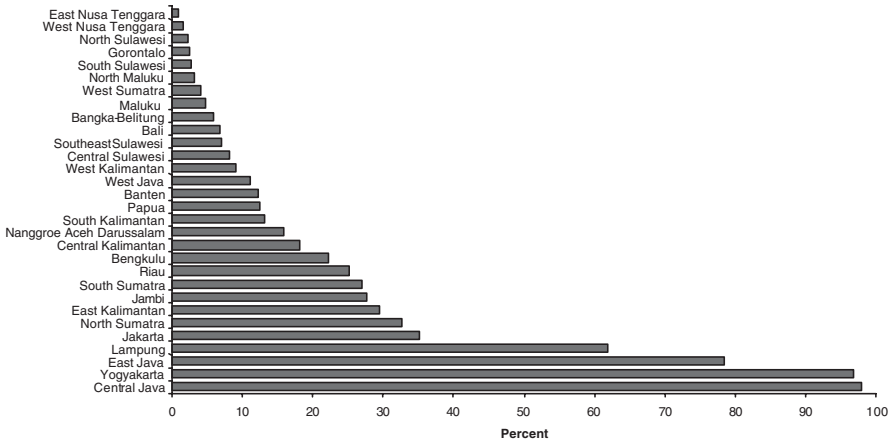
FIGURE 2.1.2
Javanese Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.1.2.

In other provinces, the Javanese represent at least 2.00% of Indonesian citizens. The two largest concentrations of Javanese outside the home provinces are in Lampung (61.89%) and North Sumatra (32.62%). In each of these two provinces, the number of Javanese is even larger than in Yogyakarta (Table 2.1.2). The Javanese in West Java number nearly one million more than in Yogyakarta, however, they constitute only 11.04% of the total population. The number of Javanese in Jakarta is nearly the same size as that in Yogyakarta. Outside the home provinces and Lampung, the Javanese is also the largest ethnic group in Jakarta, Bengkulu, East Kalimantan and Papua. The fact that the Javanese can be found in all provinces in Indonesia seems to refute the perception that the Javanese are strongly attached to their homeland, Java.

2.2 The Sundanese

The Sundanese are the second largest ethnic group in Indonesia. The number has increased from 8.6 million in 1930 to 31.0 million in 2000, with an annual rate of growth of 1.83%, faster than the growth rates of both the Javanese and the national average. This may be caused by the relatively slow decline of fertility among the Sundanese. The percentage

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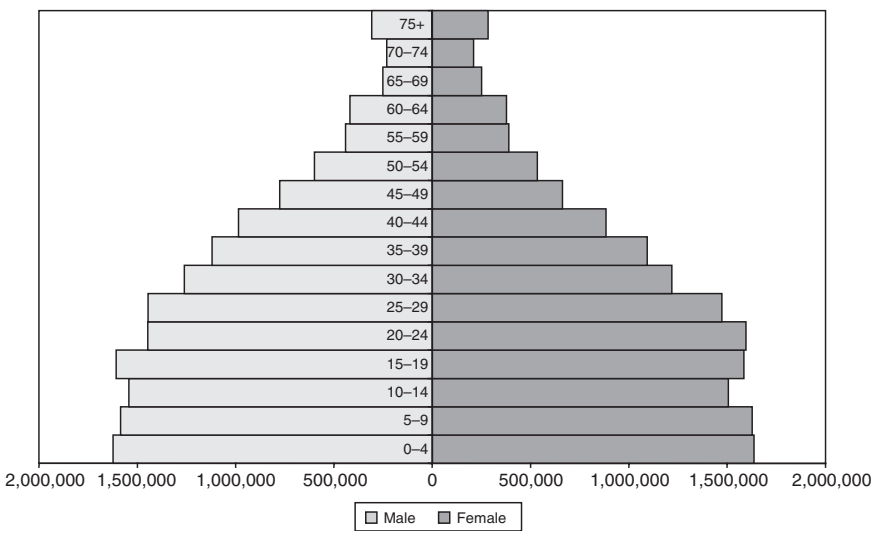
of the Sundanese increased slightly from 14.53% in 1930 to 15.41% in 2000. However, if the Bantenese were categorized as Sundanese in the 1930 census, the annual growth rate of the Sundanese in 1930–2000 would be 2.01% and the Sundanese would thus constitute 17.46% of all Indonesians.

The population pyramid of the Sundanese (Figure 2.2.1) has not shown a narrowing base as is the case for the Javanese. The size of the Sundanese population at age 0–4 is still larger than that of the 5–9-year olds and 10–14-year olds. The percentage of young population (0–14) is 30.73%, a little higher than the national percentage, while the percentage of older population (65 and over) is 4.96%, also a little higher than the national percentage. In other words, the Sundanese population has a slightly higher percentage of both young and old population, compared to the Indonesian population as a whole.

Table 2.2.1 shows that on average there were generally more male than female Sundanese. However, for the age group 14 years old and below there are more females than males, while for the elderly there are more males than females.

FIGURE 2.2.1
Sundanese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.2.1.

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TABLE 2.2.1
Number and Percentage of Sundanese Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	1,623,437	1,636,772	3,260,209	10.38	10.67	10.52
5–9	1,586,066	1,626,854	3,212,920	10.14	10.61	10.37
10–14	1,543,287	1,506,012	3,049,299	9.86	9.82	9.84
15–19	1,607,823	1,584,535	3,192,358	10.28	10.33	10.31
20–24	1,446,252	1,595,761	3,042,013	9.24	10.41	9.82
25–29	1,445,114	1,473,191	2,918,305	9.24	9.61	9.42
30–34	1,260,825	1,218,199	2,479,024	8.06	7.94	8.00
35–39	1,120,378	1,093,350	2,213,728	7.16	7.13	7.15
40–44	984,417	884,674	1,869,091	6.29	5.77	6.03
45–49	775,572	662,282	1,437,854	4.96	4.32	4.64
50–54	599,066	534,940	1,134,006	3.83	3.49	3.66
55–59	440,692	390,048	830,740	2.82	2.54	2.68
60–64	418,813	378,192	797,005	2.68	2.47	2.57
65–69	251,379	251,659	503,038	1.61	1.64	1.62
70–74	232,056	209,622	441,678	1.48	1.37	1.43
75+	307,581	284,946	592,527	1.97	1.86	1.91
Not stated	2,543	2,066	4,609	0.02	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	15,645,301	15,333,103	30,978,404	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001*a*).

In their home province of West Java, the Sundanese constitute only 73.73% of the Indonesian citizens or 26.3 million. (The Javanese in West Java are a relatively large group, 11.04% — indeed, the second largest ethnic group in that province.) The Sundanese can also be found in many other provinces as shown in Table 2.2.2 and Figure 2.2.2, but the concentrations are low. The high concentration of the Sundanese outside home provinces is only found in the neighbouring provinces to the west and north, namely Banten (22.66%), Jakarta (15.27%), and Lampung (8.78%). It should be noted that Banten and Jakarta share common borders with West Java, but Lampung, a province in Sumatra island, is a little bit farther from West Java. Interestingly, where West Java shares a common border with Central Java, its neighbour to the east, the Sundanese population numbers only about 323 thousand, or 1.05% of Indonesian citizens in Central Java.

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TABLE 2.2.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Sundanese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Sundanese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	West Java	35,668,374	26,297,124	84.89	73.73
2	Banten	8,079,938	1,830,973	5.91	22.66
3	Jakarta	8,324,707	1,271,531	4.10	15.27
4	Lampung	6,646,890	583,453	1.88	8.78
5	Bengkulu	1,561,852	46,991	0.15	3.01
6	Jambi	2,405,378	62,956	0.20	2.62
7	South Sumatra	6,856,258	168,278	0.54	2.45
8	Riau	4,750,068	80,282	0.26	1.69
9	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	38,941	0.13	1.59
10	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	24,479	0.08	1.36
11	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	45,064	0.15	1.21
12	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	20,112	0.06	1.13
13	Central Java	30,917,006	323,207	1.04	1.05
14	Papua	1,695,932	17,053	0.06	1.01
15	Bangka Belitung	898,889	8,316	0.03	0.93
16	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	18,519	0.06	0.62
17	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	11,450	0.04	0.57
18	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	17,593	0.06	0.56
19	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	5,936	0.02	0.34
20	North Sumatra	11,506,577	30,756	0.10	0.27
21	West Sumatra	4,241,256	10,993	0.04	0.26
22	Maluku	1,148,294	2,338	0.01	0.20
23	Bali	3,145,368	5,992	0.02	0.19
24	North Maluku	668,837	1,118	0.00	0.17
25	East Java	34,756,400	39,945	0.13	0.11
26	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	8,145	0.03	0.10
27	Gorontalo	829,948	792	0.00	0.10
28	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	3,470	0.01	0.09
29	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	1,494	0.00	0.08
30	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	1,103	0.00	0.03
	TOTAL	201,092,238	30,978,404	100.00	15.41

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

2.3 The Malay

The third largest ethnic group in Indonesia is the Malay, consisting of many sub-ethnic groups. They numbered 6.946 million in 2000, more than seven times that in 1930, which was only 953 thousand. The average rate of growth during 1930–2000 was 2.84% annually, much higher than the growth rate of the total population of Indonesia as a

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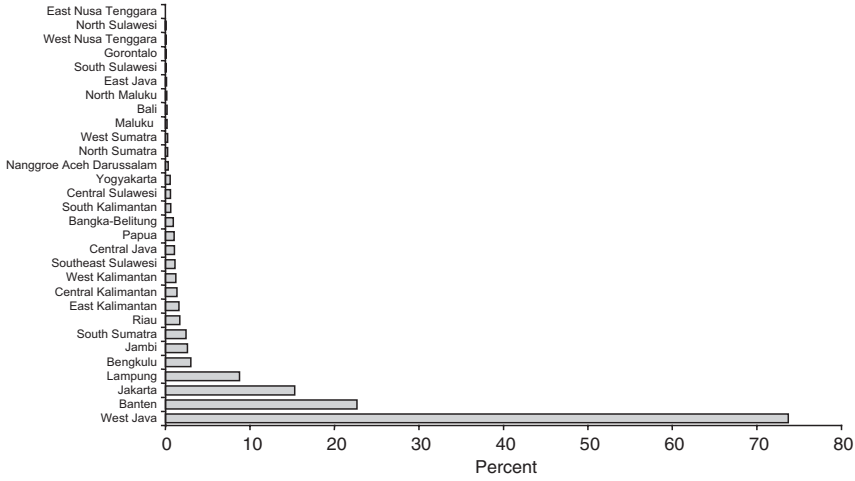
FIGURE 2.2.2
Sundanese Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.2.2.

whole. This is why the number of Malay has risen to the third rank in 2000. Malay fertility may have been much higher than the fertility of the Indonesian population as a whole.

As shown in Figure 2.3.1, the shape of the Malay population pyramid in 2000 is similar to the one for the national figure (Figure 1.1.1), but the structure is younger. Detailed figures on the Malay population are presented in Table 2.3.1. The percentage of the young Malay population (under 15 years old) is 34.59%, about four points higher than the 30.44% of the national percentage, while the percentage of the Malay elderly (65 years old and above) is 2.78%, lower than the 4.53% at the national level.

As mentioned in Chapter I, the BPS (Central Board of Statistics) has recorded and published data from many different sub-ethnic groups of Malay. From the census publications, we found 13 categories of Malay, as presented in Table 2.3.2. After we put together the various sub-ethnic groups of Malay into one category of "Malay", the Malay ethnic group emerges as the third largest ethnic group in Indonesia. In fact, the number we have presented may be underestimated because we used the published data in each province knowing that information on some Malay may not have been published because the numbers are too small in some provinces.

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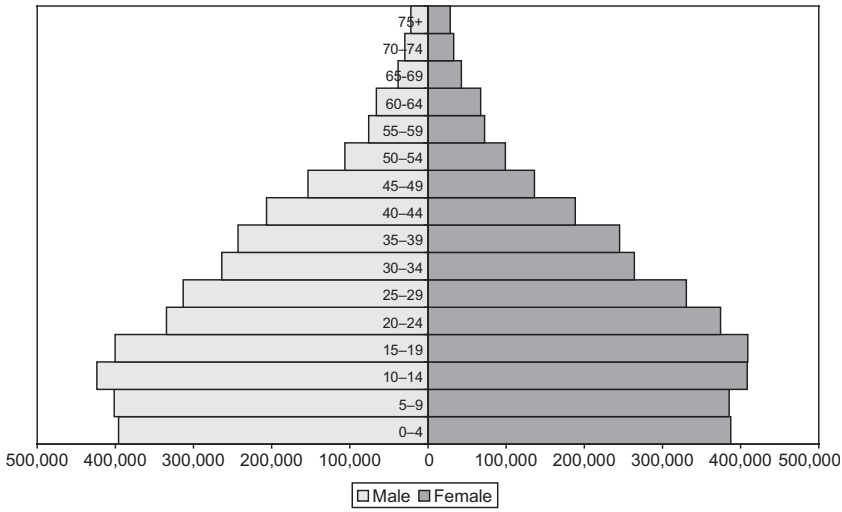
FIGURE 2.3.1
Malay Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.3.1.

TABLE 2.3.1
Number and Percentage of Malay Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	395,897	387,375	783,272	11.40	11.16	11.28
5–9	401,576	385,195	786,771	11.56	11.10	11.33
10–14	423,640	408,452	832,092	12.19	11.77	11.98
15–19	400,396	409,121	809,517	11.52	11.78	11.65
20–24	334,628	374,240	708,868	9.63	10.78	10.21
25–29	313,252	330,452	643,704	9.02	9.52	9.27
30–34	263,791	263,950	527,741	7.59	7.60	7.60
35–39	242,978	245,181	488,159	6.99	7.06	7.03
40–44	206,581	188,535	395,116	5.95	5.43	5.69
45–49	153,574	136,210	289,784	4.42	3.92	4.17
50–54	106,278	99,035	205,313	3.06	2.85	2.96
55–59	75,883	72,332	148,215	2.18	2.08	2.13
60–64	66,027	67,458	133,485	1.90	1.94	1.92
65–69	38,215	42,682	80,897	1.10	1.23	1.16
70–74	29,676	32,959	62,635	0.85	0.95	0.90
75+	21,868	28,468	50,336	0.63	0.82	0.72
Not stated	42	92	134	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3,474,302	3,471,737	6,946,039	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Recovered from the 14 provinces presented in Table 2.3.3.

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TABLE 2.3.2
Malay Population by Sub-ethnic Group: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Population	Number	Percentage
1	Malay	1,682,012	24.22
2	Riau Malay	1,488,034	21.42
3	Jambi Malay	834,504	12.01
4	Palembang Malay	834,496	12.01
5	Musi Sekayu Malay	508,615	7.32
6	Bangka Malay	465,305	6.70
7	Pontianak Malay	280,107	4.03
8	Enim Malay	245,520	3.53
9	Pegagan Malay	220,205	3.17
10	Belitung Malay	159,421	2.30
11	Semendo Malay	103,953	1.50
12	Pasemah Malay	68,363	0.98
13	Bengkulu Malay	55,505	0.80
	TOTAL	6,946,040	100.00

Source: Calculated from Table 2.3.3.

As presented in Table 2.3.3, the Malay reside in fourteen provinces, the majority in Sumatra. Listed in order of size of the Malay population, starting with the largest, the fourteen provinces are: South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Bangka-Belitung, North Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Lampung, Jakarta, Bengkulu, Banten, West Sumatra, Bali, Yogyakarta, and Central Java. In the first five provinces, the Malay constitute 87.22% of the total Malay population in Indonesia. If the Malay in Lampung (3.40%), Bengkulu (1.78%), and West Sumatra (0.31%) are added in, the percentage of Malay living on the Sumatran island is 92.71%. The only comparatively large percentage outside Sumatra is found in West Kalimantan (4.03%), relatively close to the Sumatran island. Small percentages of Malay are also found in Java, and almost none in the remaining islands. In other words, the Malay live mostly in Sumatra. There may be some Malays on the other islands, but their numbers may be so small that their data are not published because they are not one of the eight largest ethnic groups in those provinces. In terms of sub-ethnic groups, Table 2.3.2 illustrates that the "Malay" constitute the largest percentage (24.22%), followed by Riau Malay (21.42%), and Jambi Malay (12.01%).

Although the number of Malay in Bangka Belitung is only about 646 thousand, it comprises 71.89% of all Indonesian citizens in that province — the highest among the 14 provinces. The second largest

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TABLE 2.3.3
Number, Distribution, and Concentration of Malay by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Sub-ethnic Malay	Number	Number of Malay	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Distribution of Malay	Concentration of Malay
1	Bangka Belitung	Malay	9,566	646,194	898,889	9.30	71.89
		Bangka Malay	465,305				
		Belitung Malay	159,421				
		Palembang Malay	11,902				
2	Jambi	Malay	76,328	910,832	2,405,378	13.11	37.87
		Jambi Malay	834,504				
3	Riau	Malay	304,524	1,792,558	4,750,068	25.81	37.74
		Riau Malay	1,488,034				
4	South Sumatra	Malay	529,233	2,142,523	6,856,258	30.85	31.25
		Enim Malay	245,520				
		Musi Sekayu Malay	508,615				
		Palembang Malay	638,950				
		Pegagan Malay	220,205				
5	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Malay	55,505	123,868	1,561,852	1.78	7.93
		Pasemah Malay	68,363				
6	West Kalimantan	Pontianak Malay	280,107	280,107	3,732,419	4.03	7.50

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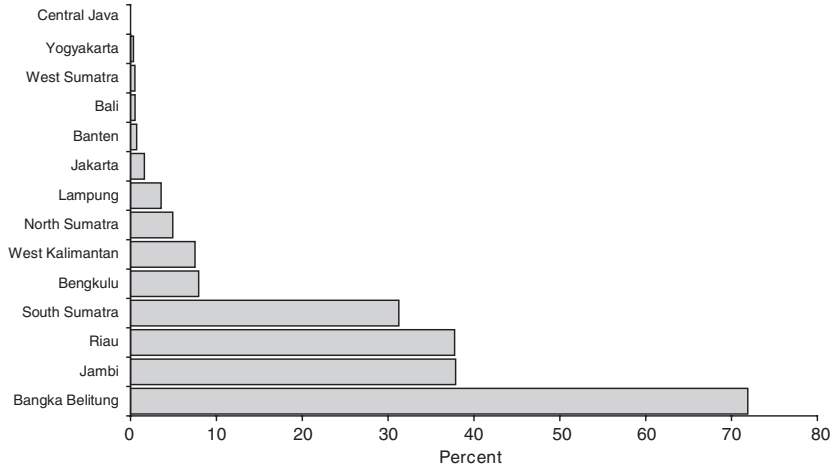
TABLE 2.3.3 (continued)

Rank	Province	Sub-ethnic Malay	Number	Number of Malay	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Distribution of Malay	Concentration of Malay
7	North Sumatra	Malay	566,139	566,139	11,506,577	8.15	4.92
8	Lampung	Palembang Malay	132,339	236,292	6,646,890	3.40	3.55
		Semendo Malay	103,953				
9	Jakarta	Malay	83,172	134,477	8,324,707	1.94	1.62
		Palembang Malay	51,305				
10	Banten	Malay	58,060	58,060	8,079,938	0.84	0.72
11	Bali	Malay	16,698	16,698	3,145,368	0.24	0.53
12	West Sumatra	Malay	21,654	21,654	4,241,256	0.31	0.51
13	Yogyakarta	Malay	10,706	10,706	3,119,397	0.15	0.34
14	Central Java	Malay	5,932	5,932	30,917,006	0.09	0.02
	TOTAL		6,946,040	6,946,040	201,092,238	100.00	3.45

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in the publications on each of the 14 provinces.

FIGURE 2.3.2
Malay Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.3.3.

group in this province is the ethnic Chinese. The largest number of Malay is in South Sumatra — 2.1 million — but this accounts for only 31.25% of all Indonesian citizens in that province. The second largest number of Malay (1.8 million) is in Riau, accounting for 37.74%. The third is in Jambi and its concentration is 37.87%. In four provinces (Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra and Bangka-Belitung), the Malay is the largest ethnic group. (Detailed ethnic group composition can be seen in Tables 1.2.7, 1.2.8, 1.2.9 and 1.2.12, respectively.) Figure 2.3.2 presents the Malay concentration in each of the 14 provinces.

2.4 The Madurese

East Java is home not only to the Javanese, but also to the Madurese, particularly in the eastern part, i.e., Madura island. The number of Madurese increased from 4.3 million in 1930 to 6.7 million in 2000, with an average annual rate of growth of 0.65%, much lower than the rates of the Javanese and Sundanese. The percentage of Madurese has declined significantly from 7.28% in 1930 to 3.37% in 2000, ranking it downwards from third in 1930 to fourth in 2000.

Table 2.4.1 shows that the percentage of old people (65 and over) among the Madurese is 4.81%, which is lower than the Sundanese, Javanese, and Indonesia as a whole. The percentage of young population

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(age 14 and below) is 27.73%, also lower than the Sundanese and Indonesia as a whole, but the same as that among the Javanese.

One possible reason for the very low growth is the fertility rate of the Madurese. However, the age-sex composition of the Madurese does not support this argument. The composition has indeed shown a narrowing base as in Figure 2.4.1, but it only occurs in the youngest age group. The number of births has declined only since 1995. The fertility decline may have contributed to the very slow growth, but only in very small way.

Another possible explanation is the high mortality rate among the Madurese. Yet the age-sex composition does not show a steep pyramid, implying that mortality is not very high. Other possible explanations may be that the Madurese have migrated to foreign countries, that the Madurese women have married non-Madurese men, or that the Madurese did not identify themselves as Madurese in the census. More in-depth studies are needed to explain the very small growth of the Madurese population.

TABLE 2.4.1
Number and Percentage of Madurese Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	302,722	295,029	597,751	9.11	8.56	8.83
5–9	336,411	317,789	654,200	10.12	9.22	9.66
10–14	323,155	302,317	625,472	9.72	8.77	9.24
15–19	312,922	321,759	634,681	9.42	9.33	9.37
20–24	257,666	311,900	569,566	7.75	9.05	8.41
25–29	292,761	329,271	622,032	8.81	9.55	9.19
30–34	269,373	286,883	556,256	8.11	8.32	8.21
35–39	272,464	289,149	561,613	8.20	8.39	8.29
40–44	244,565	234,789	479,354	7.36	6.81	7.08
45–49	200,564	185,496	386,060	6.03	5.38	5.70
50–54	157,590	151,570	309,160	4.74	4.40	4.57
55–59	109,258	115,279	224,537	3.29	3.34	3.32
60–64	102,773	122,282	225,055	3.09	3.55	3.32
65–69	58,248	77,419	135,667	1.75	2.25	2.00
70–74	48,627	59,384	108,011	1.46	1.72	1.60
75+	34,158	47,725	81,883	1.03	1.38	1.21
Not stated	200	229	429	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	3,323,457	3,448,270	6,771,727	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census.*

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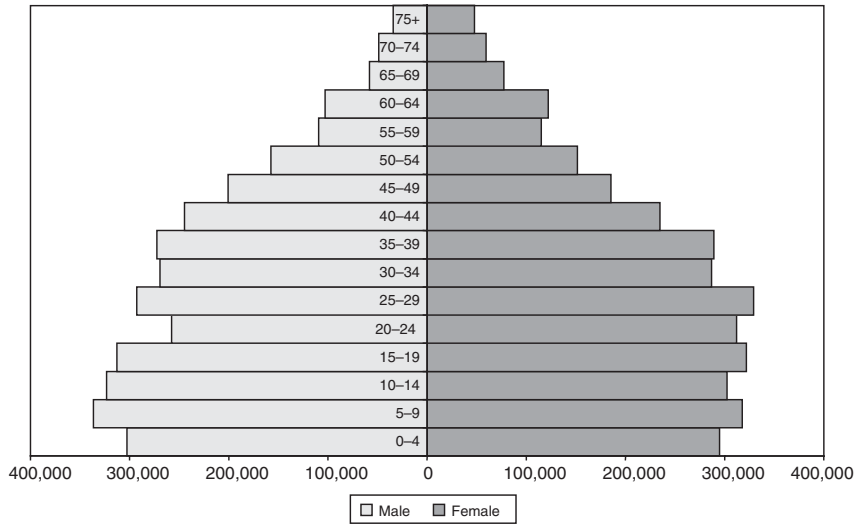
FIGURE 2.4.1
Madurese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.4.1.

Table 2.4.2 presents the number and distribution of the Madurese by province. It shows that the vast majority (92.75%) of the Madurese live in East Java. However, the Madurese constitute only 18.07% of Indonesian citizens in this province. Outside East Java, the Madurese also make up a significant proportion of the total population in each of the four provinces in Kalimantan. West Kalimantan is the most preferable place to stay where more than 200 thousand Madurese have settled, or 5.46% of all Indonesian citizens in the province. This percentage brings the Madurese to the seventh largest single ethnic group (Table 1.2.22). The next preferred province is Central Kalimantan, where more than 62 thousand Madurese have been residing. This number constitutes 3.46% of all Indonesian citizens in Central Kalimantan, ranking the Madurese to one level higher than the one in West Kalimantan (Table 1.2.23). East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan are the provinces where the Madurese comprise only about 1.20% of all Indonesian citizens in each province. However, the Madurese in South Kalimantan are the fourth largest ethnic group (Table 1.2.24) but are the ninth in East Kalimantan (Table 1.2.25).

Bangka-Belitung is the only province outside East Java and Kalimantan having a percentage of Madurese of larger than 1.00%.

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TABLE 2.4.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Madurese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Madurese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	East Java	34,756,400	6,281,058	92.75	18.07
2	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	203,612	3.01	5.46
3	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	62,228	0.92	3.46
4	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	30,181	0.45	1.24
5	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	36,334	0.54	1.22
6	Bangka Belitung	898,889	9,985	0.15	1.11
7	Bali	3,145,368	18,593	0.27	0.59
8	Jakarta	8,324,707	47,055	0.69	0.57
9	Papua	1,695,932	2,595	0.04	0.15
10	South Sumatra	6,856,258	9,248	0.14	0.13
11	Bengkulu	1,561,852	1,857	0.03	0.12
12	Riau	4,750,068	5,338	0.08	0.11
13	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	2,147	0.03	0.11
14	North Maluku	668,837	634	0.01	0.09
15	Lampung	6,646,890	6,208	0.09	0.09
16	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	2,739	0.04	0.09
17	Jambi	2,405,378	1,854	0.03	0.08
18	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	5,788	0.09	0.07
19	Maluku	1,148,294	749	0.01	0.07
20	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	981	0.01	0.06
21	West Java	35,668,374	17,914	0.26	0.05
22	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	1,787	0.03	0.05
23	Banten	8,079,938	3,719	0.05	0.05
24	Central Java	30,917,006	14,166	0.21	0.05
25	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	471	0.01	0.03
26	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	947	0.01	0.02
27	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	472	0.01	0.02
28	North Sumatra	11,506,577	2,649	0.04	0.02
29	West Sumatra	4,241,256	370	0.01	0.01
30	Gorontalo	829,948	48	0.00	0.01
	TOTAL	201,092,238	6,771,727	100.00	3.37

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

Though Bali is the closest island to East Java, the number of Madurese living in Bali is lower than those living in each province of Kalimantan. Central Java, the other border province of East Java, has an even smaller number of Madurese than those in Bali. The Madurese prefer migrating to Jakarta, and then to West Java, rather than to its closest province, Central Java. The profile of the Madurese in other provinces can be seen in Table 2.4.2 and Figure 2.4.2.

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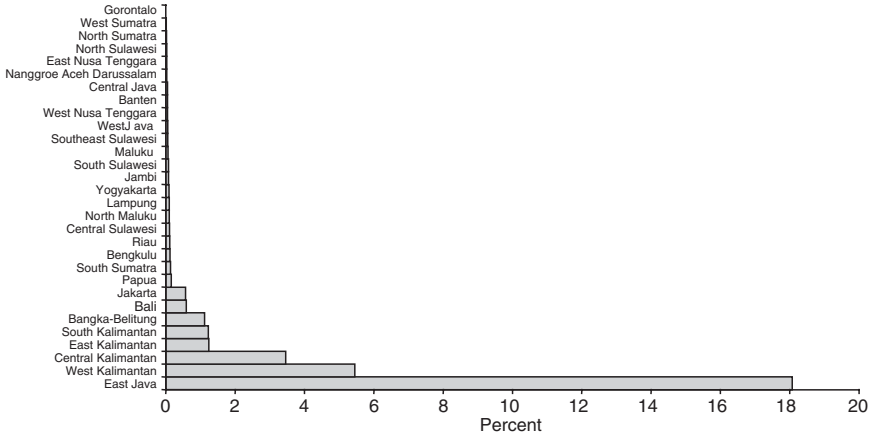
FIGURE 2.4.2
Madurese Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.4.2.

2.5 The Batak

The number and percentage of Batak have increased. The Batak numbered 6.076 million in 2000, a five-fold increase since 1930, and they have become the fifth largest ethnic group in 2000. The average rate of growth has been 2.31% annually, much larger than the growth of the Javanese, Sundanese, and Madurese, but still lower than that of the Malay.

The publication of the *Results of the 2000 Population Census* provides information on the Batak in nine provinces only. There is not any information on the Batak in the remaining 21 provinces, but it does not necessarily mean that there are no Batak in those provinces. The Batak are divided into five sub-ethnic groups: Batak Tapanuli, Karo, Toba, Mandailing (i.e., Angkola Mandailing), and Angkola. As for the Malay, the number of Batak presented in this book can be underestimated.

The young population (under 15 years old) constitutes 35.96% of the total Batak population, higher than the percentage at the national level. Furthermore, the percentage of the old population (65 years old and over) is lower than that at the national level. In other words, the Batak population is younger than the population of Indonesia as whole, and therefore also younger than the population of the three ethnic groups, Javanese, Sundanese, and Madurese. The fertility of the Batak can be higher than that of these three ethnic groups. However, as shown in Figure 2.5.1, the pyramid of the Batak population has shown a

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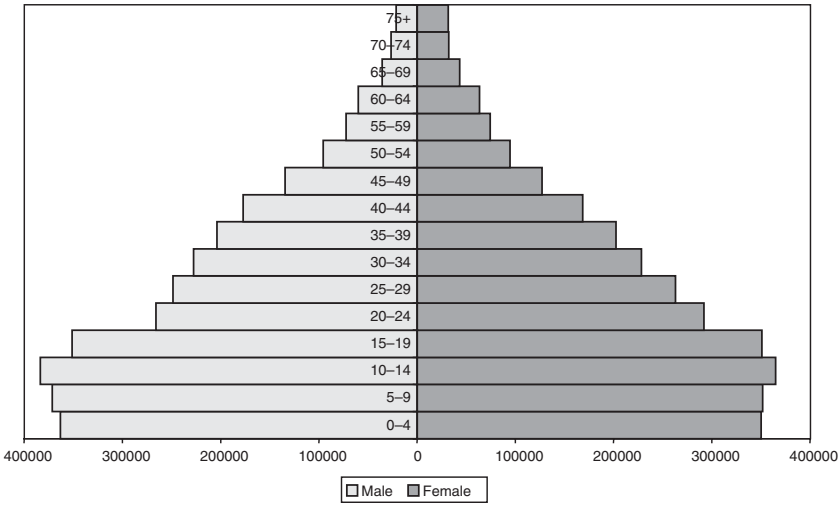
FIGURE 2.5.1
Batak Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.5.1

narrowing base, indicating that the Batak fertility rate has also declined significantly. The male population is slightly larger in number than the female in the young age groups. To the contrary, there are more females in the older population, aged 55 years and over. Overall, there are more female Batak than male Batak (Table 2.5.1).

North Sumatra is the home of the Batak. Table 2.5.2 shows that the majority (79.44%) of all Batak live in North Sumatra. The Batak constitute 41.95% of all Indonesian citizens in North Sumatra, and are recorded as the first largest ethnic group. Outside North Sumatra, the Batak live in the neighbouring provinces such as Riau and West Sumatra. They also reside in relatively farther provinces such as Jakarta and West Java. In Jakarta, there are more than 300 thousand Batak (or 3.61% of all Indonesian citizens in Jakarta) — the fifth largest ethnic group in this province. The number of Batak in West Java is about 275 thousand but this constitutes less than 1.00%. The Batak are also considered one of the largest ethnic groups in the provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Banten, Yogyakarta and Central Java. Figure 2.5.2 presents the Batak concentration in percentage terms in each province.

Table 2.5.3 presents the number and percentage of Batak by sub-ethnic group. It shows that almost half (48.52%) of the Batak consider themselves as Tapanuli. The second largest sub-ethnic group is the Toba (18.45%) and the third is the Mandailing (17.03%).

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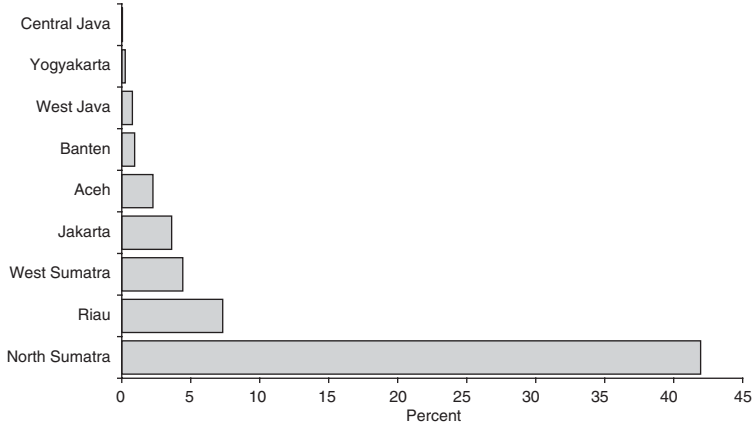
TABLE 2.5.1
Number and Percentage of Batak Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	363,136	350,234	713,370	11.96	11.52	11.74
5–9	371,500	351,777	723,277	12.23	11.57	11.90
10–14	383,510	364,917	748,427	12.63	12.01	12.32
15–19	351,167	350,849	702,016	11.56	11.54	11.55
20–24	265,840	291,960	557,800	8.75	9.61	9.18
25–29	248,496	263,030	511,526	8.18	8.65	8.42
30–34	227,525	228,410	455,935	7.49	7.52	7.50
35–39	203,731	202,497	406,228	6.71	6.66	6.69
40–44	176,916	168,649	345,565	5.82	5.55	5.69
45–49	134,516	127,039	261,555	4.43	4.18	4.30
50–54	95,618	94,487	190,105	3.15	3.11	3.13
55–59	72,219	74,434	146,653	2.38	2.45	2.41
60–64	59,705	63,633	123,338	1.97	2.09	2.03
65–69	35,577	43,508	79,085	1.17	1.43	1.30
70–74	26,415	32,131	58,546	0.87	1.06	0.96
75+	21,289	31,669	52,958	0.70	1.04	0.87
Not stated	31	25	56	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3,037,191	3,039,249	6,076,440	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Recovered from the 9 provinces presented in Table 2.5.2.

FIGURE 2.5.2
Batak Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.5.2.

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TABLE 2.5.2
Number, Distribution, and Concentration of Batak by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Sub-ethnic	Number	Number of all Batak	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Distribution of Batak	Concentration of Batak
1	North Sumatra	Batak Tapanuli	1,827,167	4,827,264	11,506,577	79.44	41.95
		Toba	1,121,097				
		Karo	585,173				
		Mandailing (Angkola Mandailing)	906,939				
		Angkola	386,888				
2	Riau	Batak Tapanuli	347,450	347,450	4,750,068	5.72	7.31
3	West Sumatra	Batak Tapanuli	59,905	187,656	4,241,256	3.09	4.42
		Mandailing (Angkola Mandailing)	127,751				
4	Jakarta	Batak Tapanuli	300,562	300,562	8,324,707	4.95	3.61
5	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Batak Tapanuli	39,146	39,146	1,732,627	0.64	2.26
6	Banten	Batak Tapanuli	75,521	75,521	8,079,938	1.24	0.93
7	West Java	Batak Tapanuli	275,230	275,230	35,668,374	4.53	0.77
8	Yogyakarta	Batak Tapanuli	7,890	7,890	3,119,397	0.13	0.25
9	Central Java	Batak Tapanuli	15,721	15,721	30,917,006	0.26	0.05
	TOTAL		6,076,440	6,076,440	201,092,238	100.00	3.02

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in the census publications on these nine provinces.

TABLE 2.5.3
Batak Population by Sub-ethnic Group: Indonesia, 2000

Sub-ethnic group of Batak	Number	Percentage
Batak Tapanuli	2,948,592	48.52
Toba	1,121,097	18.45
Mandailing (Angkola Mandailing)	1,034,690	17.03
Karo	585,173	9.63
Angkola	386,888	6.36
TOTAL	6,076,440	100.00

Note: Calculated from Table 2.5.2.

2.6 The Minangkabau

The Minangkabau ethnic group has declined in ranking, from fourth in 1930 to sixth in 2000. However, the absolute number increased by more than double, from 1.989 million in 1930 to 5.475 million in 2000, with an average growth rate of 1.45% annually. The growth rate is lower than that of the Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, and Malay, but it is still higher than that of the Madurese.

Figure 2.6.1 shows that the population pyramid of the Minangkabau has a bell shape. Each of the first four five-year age groups (0–19 years old) has a similar size, accounting for about 10–11% of the Minangkabau population (Table 2.6.1). The elderly account for 4.56%. In terms of sex ratio, the Minangkabau are similar to the Batak, who have more males than females among 0–14 years old, and fewer males than females for the above 65 year age group.

West Sumatra is the home province of the Minangkabau, where 68.44% of all Minangkabau live. The percentage of Minangkabau living in their home province is relatively low compared to the percentages of the Javanese and Sundanese in their respective home provinces. This indicates that the Minangkabau may have migrated more than the two other ethnic groups did. The Javanese can be found in almost all provinces perhaps simply because the absolute number of Javanese is much larger than that of the Minangkabau, and not necessarily because the Javanese prefer to migrate. In comparison with other ethnic groups in West Sumatra, the Minangkabau comprise the largest percentage (88.35%) of the total population there. The largest percentage of

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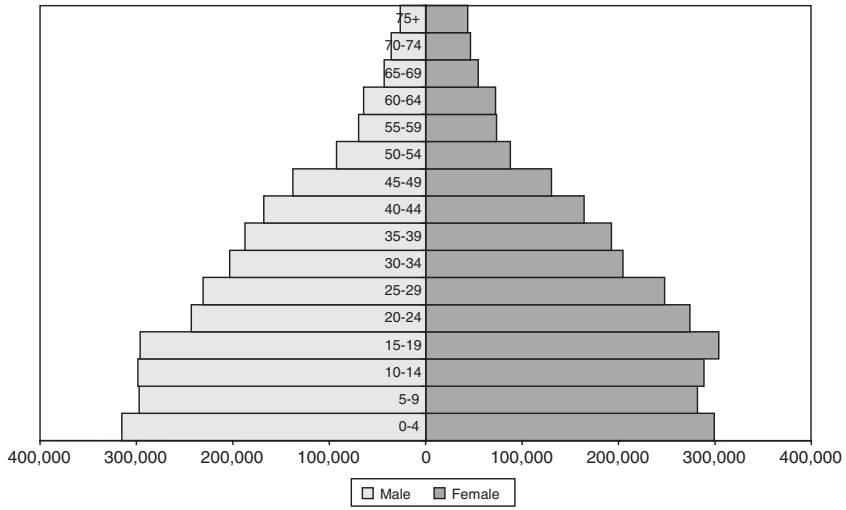
FIGURE 2.6.1
Minangkabau Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.6.1.

TABLE 2.6.1
Number and Percentage of Minangkabau Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	315,165	299,189	614,354	11.64	10.82	11.22
5–9	297,111	281,816	578,927	10.97	10.19	10.57
10–14	298,542	288,588	587,130	11.02	10.43	10.72
15–19	296,182	304,108	600,290	10.93	10.99	10.96
20–24	243,038	273,959	516,997	8.97	9.90	9.44
25–29	230,774	247,860	478,634	8.52	8.96	8.74
30–34	203,162	204,618	407,780	7.50	7.40	7.45
35–39	187,503	192,692	380,195	6.92	6.97	6.94
40–44	167,933	164,356	332,289	6.20	5.94	6.07
45–49	137,661	130,522	268,183	5.08	4.72	4.90
50–54	92,525	87,851	180,376	3.42	3.18	3.29
55–59	69,525	73,693	143,218	2.57	2.66	2.62
60–64	64,459	72,411	136,870	2.38	2.62	2.50
65–69	42,911	54,556	97,467	1.58	1.97	1.78
70–74	35,854	46,445	82,299	1.32	1.68	1.50
75+	26,389	43,715	70,104	0.97	1.58	1.28
Not stated	17	15	32	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	2,708,751	2,766,394	5,475,145	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census*.

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Minangkabau settling outside West Sumatra is found in the neighbouring provinces, namely Riau (9.77%) and North Sumatra (5.60%), and in Java such as Jakarta (4.83%) and West Java (3.09%). The Minangkabau living in Jakarta account for 3.18% of all Indonesian citizens in the province or the second largest migrant group from Sumatra to Jakarta after the Batak. The Minangkabau can also be found in other provinces (Table 2.6.2).

TABLE 2.6.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Minangkabau by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Minangkabau		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	West Sumatra	4,241,256	3,747,343	68.44	88.35
2	Riau	4,750,068	534,854	9.77	11.26
3	Jambi	2,405,378	131,609	2.40	5.47
4	Bengkulu	1,561,852	66,861	1.22	4.28
5	Jakarta	8,324,707	264,639	4.83	3.18
6	North Sumatra	11,506,577	306,550	5.60	2.66
7	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	18,811	0.34	1.09
8	South Sumatra	6,856,258	64,215	1.17	0.94
9	Lampung	6,646,890	61,480	1.12	0.92
10	Banten	8,079,938	65,281	1.19	0.81
11	West Java	35,668,374	168,999	3.09	0.47
12	Bangka Belitung	898,889	3,047	0.06	0.34
13	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	7,493	0.14	0.20
14	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	4,585	0.08	0.19
15	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	3,504	0.06	0.11
16	Papua	1,695,932	1,308	0.02	0.08
17	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	1,502	0.03	0.07
18	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	4,294	0.08	0.06
19	North Maluku	668,837	335	0.01	0.05
20	Bali	3,145,368	1,470	0.03	0.05
21	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	652	0.01	0.04
22	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	1,366	0.02	0.04
23	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	697	0.01	0.04
24	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	989	0.02	0.03
25	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	508	0.01	0.03
26	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	997	0.02	0.03
27	Maluku	1,148,294	276	0.01	0.02
28	Central Java	30,917,006	5,750	0.11	0.02
29	East Java	34,756,400	5,670	0.10	0.02
30	Gorontalo	829,948	60	0.00	0.01
	TOTAL	201,092,238	5,475,145	100.00	2.72

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

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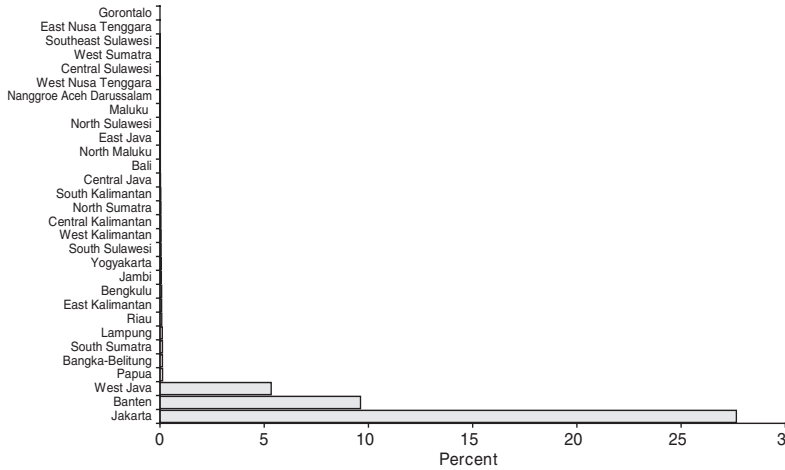
FIGURE 2.6.2
Minangkabau Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.6.2.

2.7 The Betawi

The Betawi have increased rapidly to 5.042 million in 2000, five times that in 1930, with an average rate of growth of 2.34% annually. This is the second highest growth rate after the growth of the Malay (2.84%) and is slightly higher than the growth rate of the Batak (2.31%). In 2000, the Betawi were the seventh largest ethnic group in Indonesia.

It is not easy to explain the relatively high growth of the Betawi. Table 2.7.1 shows that the young population (14 and below) constitutes 30.46% of the total Betawi population, similar to that for Indonesia as a whole. However, the elderly population (65 and over) comprise only 2.66% of the total Betawi population, lower than that for Indonesia as a whole. Figure 2.7.1 presents the population pyramid of Betawi in 2000.

The pyramid may indicate a declining number of births since 1970. It is possible, however, that prior to 1970 the Betawi used to have a high fertility which may have contributed to the high growth rate of the Betawi in the period of 1930–2000.

Jakarta is the home province of the Betawi, but the percentage living in their home province is only 45.65% of the total Betawi population. Moreover, they make up only 27.65% (or 2.3 million) of the total

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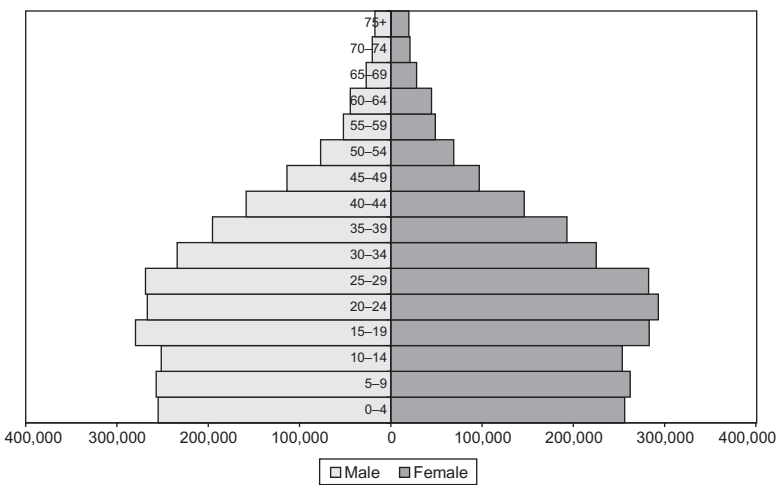
TABLE 2.7.1
Number and Percentage of Betawi Population by Age and Sex : Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	254,844	256,308	511,152	10.12	10.16	10.14
5–9	256,989	262,281	519,270	10.21	10.39	10.30
10–14	251,473	253,682	505,155	9.99	10.05	10.02
15–19	279,623	283,032	562,655	11.11	11.21	11.16
20–24	266,716	293,172	559,888	10.59	11.62	11.11
25–29	268,705	282,486	551,191	10.67	11.19	10.93
30–34	233,980	225,057	459,037	9.29	8.92	9.10
35–39	195,383	193,090	388,473	7.76	7.65	7.71
40–44	158,475	146,102	304,577	6.29	5.79	6.04
45–49	113,670	97,001	210,671	4.51	3.84	4.18
50–54	76,851	68,950	145,801	3.05	2.73	2.89
55–59	51,941	48,835	100,776	2.06	1.93	2.00
60–64	44,331	44,697	89,028	1.76	1.77	1.77
65–69	26,939	28,284	55,223	1.07	1.12	1.10
70–74	20,310	20,984	41,294	0.81	0.83	0.82
75+	17,395	19,771	37,166	0.69	0.78	0.74
Not stated	150	181	331	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	2,517,775	2,523,913	5,041,688	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census.*

FIGURE 2.7.1
Betawi Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.7.1.

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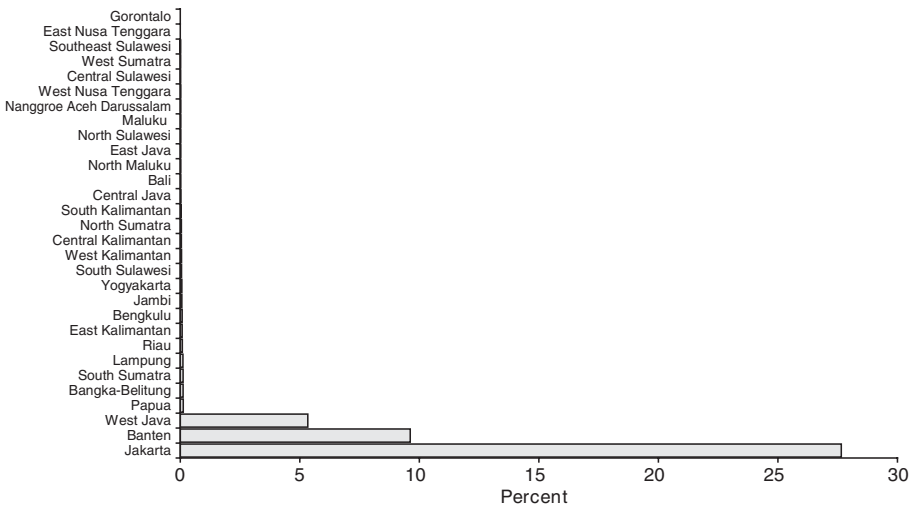
population of Jakarta. The Betawi in Jakarta are actually only the second largest ethnic group after the Javanese.

Many Betawi migrated to surrounding provinces. Therefore, West Java is the province with the next largest number of Betawi, viz. 37.72% of the total Betawi in Indonesia. However, because West Java is relatively large, the Betawi constitute only 5.33% of all Indonesian citizens in that province. On the other hand, the Betawi constitute 9.62% of all Indonesian citizens in Banten, though Banten only has 15.42% of the total Betawi population in Indonesia. It should be noted that more Betawi live outside their home province of Jakarta than inside. (2.74 million live outside: 1.90 million in West Java, 0.78 million in Banten, and 0.06 million in the remaining provinces). The three contiguous provinces of Jakarta, Banten, and West Java hold 98.79% of all Betawi. In other words, almost all the Betawi population in Indonesia live in these three provinces, but the Betawi only constitute 9.56% of all Indonesian citizens in the three provinces altogether. Figure 2.7.2 presents the concentration of the Betawi in each of these three provinces in comparison with each of the remaining provinces. Table 2.7.2 presents the number of Betawi in all 30 provinces. It shows that they live in every province of Indonesia with a concentration of at most 0.12%.

FIGURE 2.7.2
Betawi Concentration by Province:
Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.7.2.

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TABLE 2.7.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Betawi by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Betawi		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	Jakarta	8,324,707	2,301,587	45.65	27.65
2	Banten	8,079,938	777,403	15.42	9.62
3	West Java	35,668,374	1,901,930	37.72	5.33
4	Papua	1,695,932	2,091	0.04	0.12
5	Bangka Belitung	898,889	1,043	0.02	0.12
6	South Sumatra	6,856,258	7,927	0.16	0.12
7	Lampung	6,646,890	7,451	0.15	0.11
8	Riau	4,750,068	3,941	0.08	0.08
9	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	1,928	0.04	0.08
10	Bengkulu	1,561,852	1,188	0.02	0.08
11	Jambi	2,405,378	1,601	0.03	0.07
12	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	2,018	0.04	0.06
13	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	4,065	0.08	0.05
14	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	1,849	0.04	0.05
15	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	864	0.02	0.05
16	North Sumatra	11,506,577	5,119	0.10	0.04
17	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	1,113	0.02	0.04
18	Central Java	30,917,006	7,538	0.15	0.02
19	Bali	3,145,368	703	0.01	0.02
20	North Maluku	668,837	145	0.00	0.02
21	East Java	34,756,400	7,151	0.14	0.02
22	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	350	0.01	0.02
23	Maluku	1,148,294	198	0.00	0.02
24	Naggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	291	0.01	0.02
25	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	631	0.01	0.02
26	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	319	0.01	0.02
27	West Sumatra	4,241,256	672	0.01	0.02
28	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	241	0.00	0.01
29	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	309	0.01	0.01
30	Gorontalo	829,948	22	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	201,092,238	5,041,688	100.00	2.51

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

2.8 The Buginese

The rank of the Buginese declined from fifth in 1930 to eighth in 2000. Their number rose from 1.533 million in 1930 to 5.010 million in 2000, with an average rate of growth of 1.69% annually, which is lower than the national rate. As presented in Figure 2.8.1, the population

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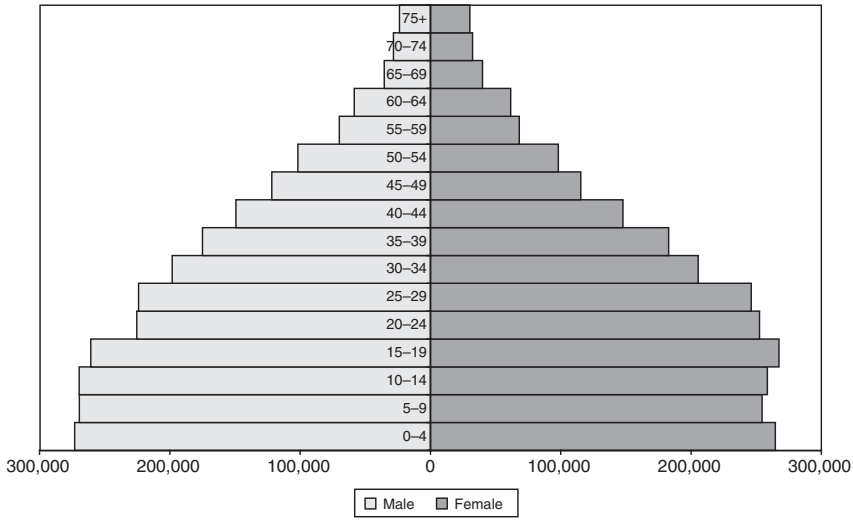
FIGURE 2.8.1
Buginese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.8.1.

pyramid has not shown a narrowing base. Fertility may have declined but not sufficiently long to cause a reduction in the young population. The shape of the Buginese pyramid is similar to the one for Indonesia as a whole, with a little difference in the percentage of young people (less than 15 years old): 31.73% for Buginese (Table 2.8.1) and 30.44% for Indonesia as a whole. The percentage of elderly Buginese was smaller than that of Indonesia as a whole, 3.79% and 4.53%, respectively. In other words, the structure of the Buginese population is younger, with higher fertility and mortality rates, than that of Indonesia as a whole.

South Sulawesi is the home province of the Buginese, with 65.19% of all Buginese living there. The rest of the Buginese live in all other provinces. As presented in Table 2.8.2, there are many who live in the nearest provinces such as in Southeast Sulawesi (6.82%) and in Central Sulawesi (5.78%). However, many of them migrated to other islands especially to East Kalimantan where their numbers are larger than that in Southeast Sulawesi or Central Sulawesi. The Buginese account for 18.26% (446 thousand) of the total population of East Kalimantan, compared with 120 thousand in West Kalimantan and 108 thousand in Riau.

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TABLE 2.8.1
Number and Percentage of Buginese Population by Age and Sex : Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	273,088	264,757	537,845	10.99	10.48	10.73
5–9	269,421	254,527	523,948	10.84	10.08	10.46
10–14	269,562	258,533	528,095	10.85	10.23	10.54
15–19	260,666	267,461	528,127	10.49	10.59	10.54
20–24	225,441	252,570	478,011	9.07	10.00	9.54
25–29	224,047	246,188	470,235	9.02	9.75	9.39
30–34	198,232	205,502	403,734	7.98	8.14	8.06
35–39	174,993	182,833	357,826	7.04	7.24	7.14
40–44	149,312	147,825	297,137	6.01	5.85	5.93
45–49	121,761	115,421	237,182	4.90	4.57	4.73
50–54	101,745	98,106	199,851	4.10	3.88	3.99
55–59	69,979	68,164	138,143	2.82	2.70	2.76
60–64	58,490	61,598	120,088	2.35	2.44	2.40
65–69	35,418	39,947	75,365	1.43	1.58	1.50
70–74	28,453	32,278	60,731	1.15	1.28	1.21
75+	23,818	30,269	54,087	0.96	1.20	1.08
Not stated	4	14	18	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	2,484,430	2,525,993	5,010,423	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001*a*)

The highest concentration of Buginese in a province is found in their home province of South Sulawesi (41.90%), much lower compared to the concentration of Sundanese or Javanese in their respective home provinces. It should be noted that the Buginese is nevertheless the largest ethnic group in South Sulawesi, followed by the Makassarese (see Table 1.2.28). The next highest concentration of Buginese is found in Southeast Sulawesi (19.24%), where they are the second largest ethnic group after the Buton (23.34%). The Buginese constitute 18.26% of all Indonesian citizens in East Kalimantan and are the second largest ethnic group in the province. It is interesting that the main local ethnic group, the Kutai, is only ranked fourth in East Kalimantan (Table 1.2.25). The Buginese is also the second largest ethnic group in Central Sulawesi (14.39%) after the Kaili, the local ethnic group. All these provinces are relatively close to South Sulawesi, the home province of the Buginese.

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TABLE 2.8.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Buginese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Buginese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	3,266,440	65.19	41.90
2	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	341,742	6.82	19.24
4	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	445,820	8.90	18.26
5	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	289,492	5.78	14.39
6	Papua	1,695,932	59,604	1.19	3.51
7	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	120,846	2.41	3.24
8	Bangka Belitung	898,889	24,162	0.48	2.69
9	Jambi	2,405,378	62,185	1.24	2.59
10	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	73,037	1.46	2.45
11	Riau	4,750,068	107,648	2.15	2.27
12	North Maluku	668,837	8,568	0.17	1.28
13	Maluku	1,148,294	10,406	0.21	0.91
14	Jakarta	8,324,707	49,426	0.99	0.59
15	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	11,666	0.23	0.59
16	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	19,450	0.39	0.51
17	South Sumatra	6,856,258	26,785	0.53	0.39
18	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	14,297	0.29	0.38
19	Gorontalo	829,948	2,442	0.05	0.29
20	Lampung	6,646,890	16,471	0.33	0.25
21	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	3,994	0.08	0.22
22	Bali	3,145,368	6,596	0.13	0.21
23	Bengkulu	1,561,852	3,196	0.06	0.20
24	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	2,208	0.04	0.07
25	Banten	8,079,938	5,597	0.11	0.07
26	East Java	34,756,400	16,313	0.33	0.05
27	West Java	35,668,374	15,119	0.30	0.04
28	North Sumatra	11,506,577	3,665	0.07	0.03
29	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	316	0.01	0.02
30	Central Java	30,917,006	2,930	0.06	0.01
	TOTAL	201,092,238	5,010,421	100.00	2.49

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

Further from home, there are also substantial numbers of Buginese: 3.51% of the total population in Papua is Buginese, 3.24% in West Kalimantan, 2.69% in Bangka Belitung, 2.59% in Jambi, 2.45% in South Kalimantan, 2.27% in Riau, 1.28% in North Maluku and less than 1.00% in the rest of the provinces (Figure 2.8.2).

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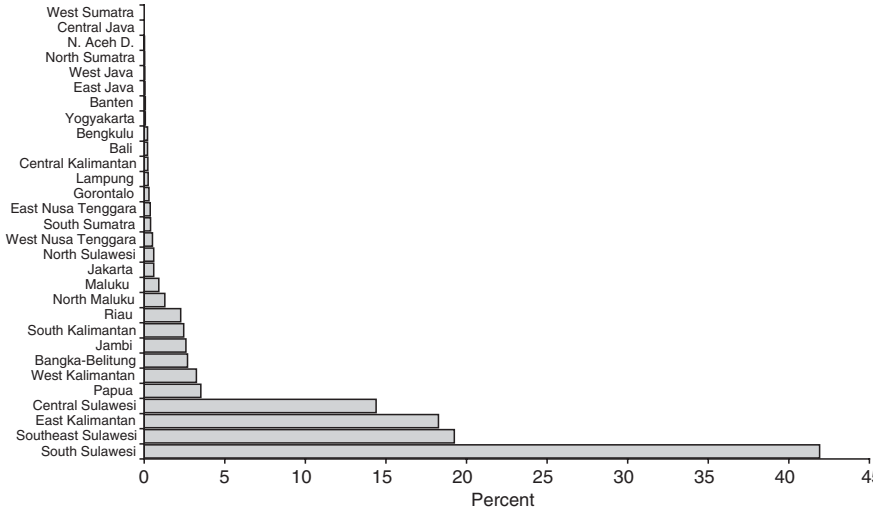
FIGURE 2.8.2
Buginese Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.8.2.

2.9 The Bantenese

The Bantenese is the ninth largest ethnic group in Indonesia, with a population of 4.1 million in 2000, or 2.05% of all Indonesian citizens. There is no data on the Bantenese in 1930. It may have been too small and put under "others". Another possibility is that the Bantenese were classified as Sundanese.

The Bantenese ethnic group has experienced a recent rapid decline in the number of births as shown in the population pyramid in Figure 2.9.1, with a much smaller number of population aged 0–4 compared to that aged 5–9. However, the Bantenese population is relatively young, compared to that of Indonesia as a whole. The young population (14 years old and below) comprises 37.53% which is a very high percentage, compared to the national one, at 30.44%. The percentage of the old population (65 and over) is still very low, at 3.46% (Table 2.9.1), lower than that at the national level (4.53%). Therefore, though the Bantenese may have experienced a recent rapid fertility decline, the growth rate of the Bantenese during 1930–2000 may have been higher than that at the national level, 1.78%.

Most (92.04%) Bantenese live in Banten. The next three largest numbers are found in Lampung (4.04%), West Java (1.57%), and North

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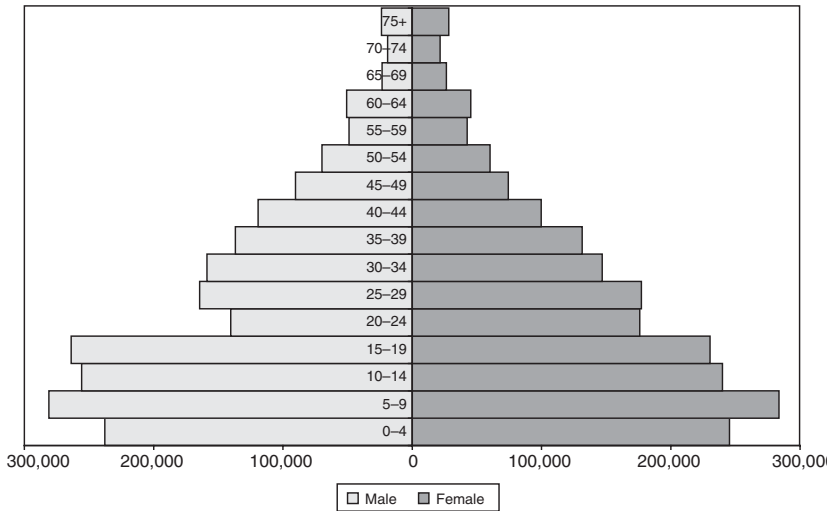
FIGURE 2.9.1
Bantenese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.9.1.

TABLE 2.9.1
Number and Percentage of Bantenese Population by Age and Sex : Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	237,748	245,391	483,139	11.41	12.09	11.75
5–9	281,052	283,676	564,728	13.49	13.98	13.73
10–14	255,687	239,996	495,683	12.27	11.82	12.05
15–19	263,755	230,403	494,158	12.66	11.35	12.01
20–24	140,383	175,959	316,342	6.74	8.67	7.69
25–29	164,393	177,314	341,707	7.89	8.74	8.31
30–34	158,770	146,928	305,698	7.62	7.24	7.43
35–39	136,746	131,441	268,187	6.56	6.48	6.52
40–44	119,206	99,741	218,947	5.72	4.91	5.32
45–49	90,273	74,351	164,624	4.33	3.66	4.00
50–54	69,811	60,249	130,060	3.35	2.97	3.16
55–59	48,827	42,554	91,381	2.34	2.10	2.22
60–64	50,678	45,334	96,012	2.43	2.23	2.33
65–69	23,352	26,408	49,760	1.12	1.30	1.21
70–74	18,977	21,553	40,530	0.91	1.06	0.99
75+	23,718	28,254	51,972	1.14	1.39	1.26
Not stated	122	112	234	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	2,083,498	2,029,664	4,113,162	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census*.

TABLE 2.9.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Bantenese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Bantenese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	Banten	8,079,938	3,785,925	92.04	46.86
2	Lampung	6,646,890	166,113	4.04	2.50
3	North Sumatra	11,506,577	48,495	1.18	0.42
4	Jakarta	8,324,707	20,582	0.50	0.25
5	South Sumatra	6,856,258	15,925	0.39	0.23
6	West Java	35,668,374	64,487	1.57	0.18
7	Papua	1,695,932	1,589	0.04	0.09
8	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	1,321	0.03	0.08
9	Riau	4,750,068	1,932	0.05	0.04
10	Jambi	2,405,378	973	0.02	0.04
11	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	1,454	0.04	0.04
12	Bangka Belitung	898,889	279	0.01	0.03
13	Bengkulu	1,561,852	468	0.01	0.03
14	North Maluku	668,837	180	0.00	0.03
15	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	477	0.01	0.03
16	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	294	0.01	0.01
17	Maluku	1,148,294	138	0.00	0.01
18	Bali	3,145,368	295	0.01	0.01
19	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	133	0.00	0.01
20	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	196	0.00	0.01
21	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	204	0.00	0.01
22	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	156	0.00	0.01
23	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	244	0.01	0.00
24	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	109	0.00	0.00
25	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	38	0.00	0.00
26	East Java	34,756,400	689	0.02	0.00
27	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	37	0.00	0.00
28	Central Java	30,917,006	421	0.01	0.00
29	Gorontalo	829,948	8	0.00	0.00
30	West Sumatra	4,241,256	0	0	0
	TOTAL	201,092,238	4,113,162	100.00	2.05

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

Sumatra (1.18%). Lampung and West Java are close to Banten, but North Sumatra is relatively far. In the home province, the Bantenese constitute 46.86% of the total citizens. It is the largest ethnic group, followed by the Sundanese. Outside the home province, the percentage of Bantenese in every province is very small, less than 1.00%, with the exception in Lampung, where 2.50% of the population are Bantenese.

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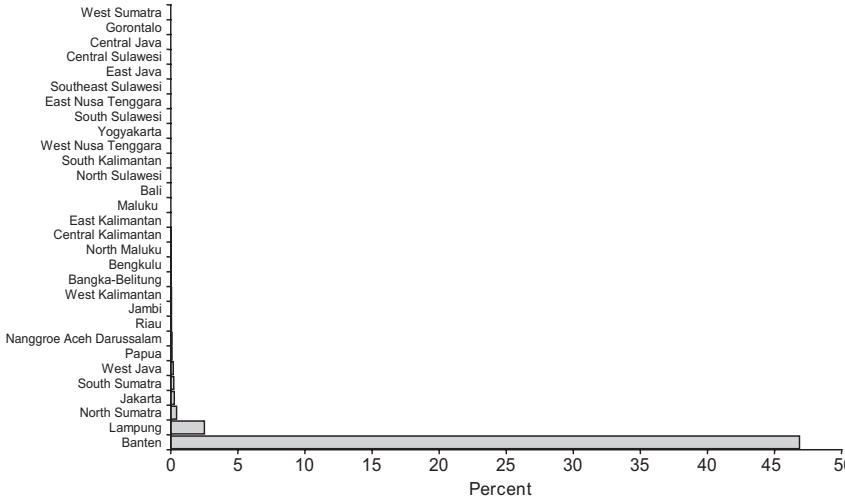
FIGURE 2.9.2
Bantenese Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.9.2.

2.10 The Banjarese

The Banjarese is the tenth largest ethnic group. The percentage of Banjarese to the total Indonesian population of citizens increased from 1.52% in 1930 to 1.74% in 2000. The 3.496 million Banjarese in 2000 was nearly four times the number in 1930. The average annual growth rate of Banjarese was thus 1.94%, higher than those of the Javanese and Buginese.

Figure 2.10.1 presents a population pyramid with a narrowing base, indicating that the Banjarese have experienced a significant fertility decline. The number of Banjarese aged 0–4 years has been smaller than those aged 5–9 years. However, those less than 15 years old still account for more than 30%; while the elderly, more than 65 years old, 3.05% (Table 2.10.1). There were fewer females than males under 15 years of age, but there were more females than males among the elderly. In total, there are slightly more female Banjarese than male.

Banjarese live in almost every province except for West Sumatra (see Table 2.10.2), with a predominance in three Kalimantan provinces, especially South Kalimantan. The Banjarese are found mainly in South Kalimantan (64.97%), followed by Central Kalimantan (12.46%), and

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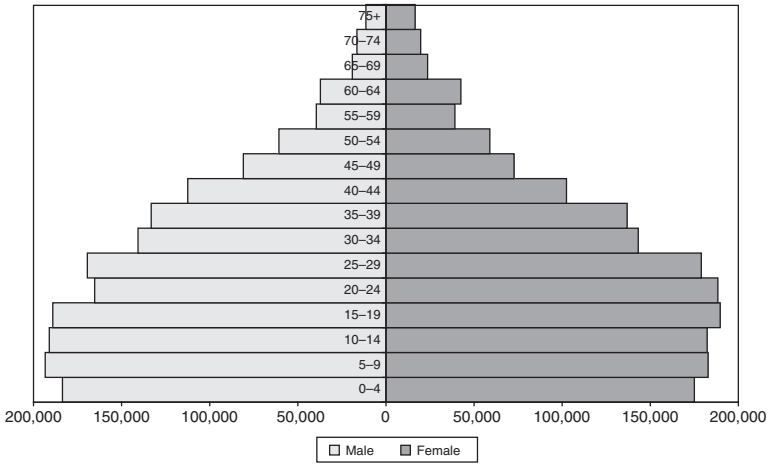
FIGURE 2.10.1
Banjarese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.10.1.

TABLE 2.10.1
Number and Percentage of Banjarese Population by Age and Sex : Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	183,547	175,053	358,600	10.53	9.99	10.26
5–9	193,359	182,783	376,142	11.09	10.43	10.76
10–14	191,031	182,257	373,288	10.96	10.40	10.68
15–19	189,088	189,677	378,765	10.85	10.82	10.83
20–24	165,267	188,371	353,638	9.48	10.75	10.11
25–29	169,477	178,909	348,386	9.72	10.21	9.96
30–34	140,686	143,168	283,854	8.07	8.17	8.12
35–39	133,220	136,857	270,077	7.64	7.81	7.72
40–44	112,472	102,438	214,910	6.45	5.84	6.15
45–49	80,970	72,672	153,642	4.64	4.15	4.39
50–54	60,745	58,984	119,729	3.48	3.37	3.42
55–59	39,498	39,128	78,626	2.27	2.23	2.25
60–64	37,219	42,544	79,763	2.13	2.43	2.28
65–69	19,076	23,602	42,678	1.09	1.35	1.22
70–74	16,457	19,719	36,176	0.94	1.13	1.03
75+	11,399	16,571	27,970	0.65	0.95	0.80
Not stated	10	19	29	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1,743,521	1,752,752	3,496,273	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census.*

TABLE 2.10.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Banjarese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Banjarese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	2,271,586	64.97	76.34
2	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	435,758	12.46	24.20
3	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	340,381	9.74	13.94
4	Riau	4,750,068	179,380	5.13	3.78
5	Jambi	2,405,378	83,458	2.39	3.47
6	North Sumatra	11,506,577	111,886	3.20	0.97
7	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	24,117	0.69	0.65
8	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	2,978	0.09	0.15
9	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	1,726	0.05	0.10
10	Jakarta	8,324,707	7,977	0.23	0.10
11	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	2,639	0.08	0.08
12	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	3,657	0.10	0.05
13	East Java	34,756,400	15,397	0.44	0.04
14	Banten	8,079,938	2,188	0.06	0.03
15	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	518	0.01	0.03
16	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	872	0.02	0.02
17	Papua	1,695,932	365	0.01	0.02
18	Bangka Belitung	898,889	185	0.01	0.02
19	West Java	35,668,374	5,923	0.17	0.02
20	Maluku	1,148,294	185	0.01	0.02
21	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	268	0.01	0.02
22	South Sumatra	6,856,258	921	0.03	0.01
23	North Maluku	668,837	68	0.00	0.01
24	Central Java	30,917,006	2,919	0.08	0.01
25	Bali	3,145,368	290	0.01	0.01
26	Bengkulu	1,561,852	122	0.00	0.01
27	Lampung	6,646,890	353	0.01	0.01
28	Gorontalo	829,948	35	0.00	0.00
29	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	121	0.00	0.00
30	West Sumatra	4,241,256	0	0	0
	TOTAL	201,092,238	3,496,273	100.00	1.74

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

East Kalimantan (9.74%). Interestingly, the percentage of Banjarese living in West Kalimantan is very small (0.69%), even much smaller than those who live in Riau, Jambi and North Sumatra, the neighbouring island.

The Banjarese are the largest ethnic group in South Kalimantan, or about 76.34% of all Indonesian citizens in that province. They are also the largest ethnic group in Central Kalimantan. Although the Banjarese in East Kalimantan are not the largest ethnic group, they constitute a

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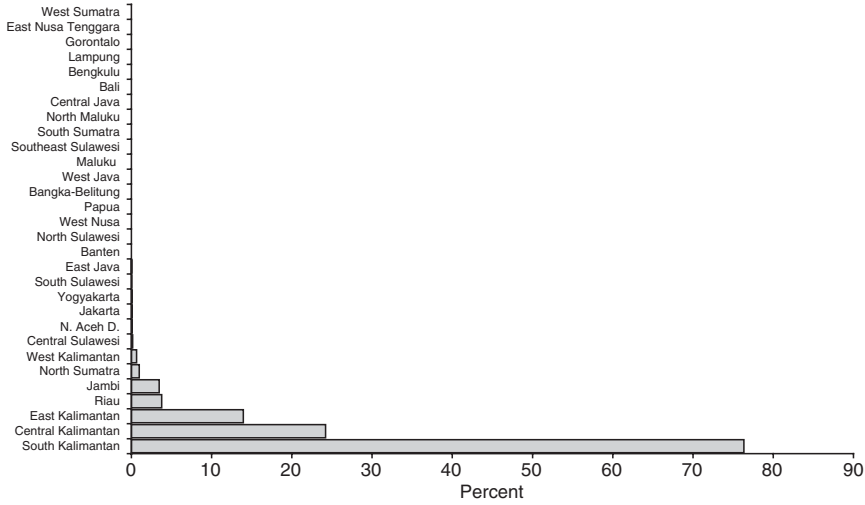
FIGURE 2.10.2
Banjarese Concentration by Province: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.10.2.

substantial portion of the population, being the third largest ethnic group (Table 1.2.25). Outside Kalimantan, the number of Banjarese is quite substantial in the population of Riau, North Sumatra and Jambi but not in the other provinces (Figure 2.10.2).

2.11 The Balinese

The Balinese are one of the eight largest ethnic groups in five provinces only, namely Bali, Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, and Yogyakarta. Information on the Balinese cannot be found in the census volumes on the remaining 25 provinces — therefore, the number of Balinese presented in this book can be underestimated. However, the number of Balinese residing in those remaining 25 provinces may not be large.

In terms of its size in relation to the entire Indonesian population of citizens, the Balinese as an ethnic group has declined in its rank, to eleventh in 2000. The percentage of Balinese to all Indonesian citizens declined from 1.88% in 1930 to 1.51% in 2000. As shown in Table 2.11.1 the Balinese in 2000 numbered about 3.028 million, three times the number in 1930. During the period 1930–2000, the Balinese population increased by 1.43% annually, lower than the rate of the Javanese.

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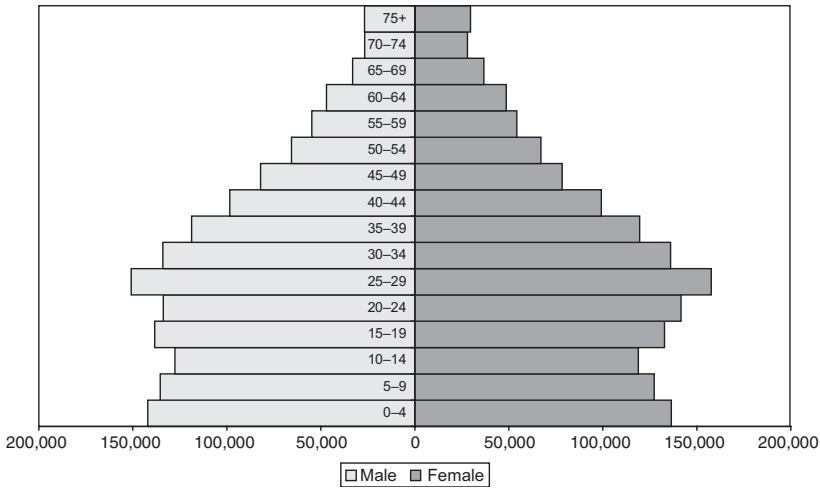
FIGURE 2.11.1
Balinese Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



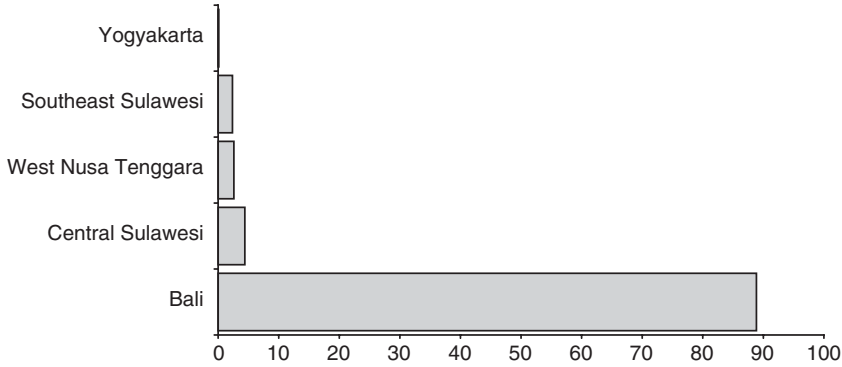
Source: Constructed from Table 2.11.1.

TABLE 2.11.1
Number and Percentage of Balinese Population by Age and Sex : Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	142,047	136,424	278,471	9.37	9.02	9.20
5–9	135,419	127,292	262,711	8.94	8.42	8.68
10–14	127,613	118,904	246,517	8.42	7.86	8.14
15–19	138,382	132,782	271,164	9.13	8.78	8.96
20–24	133,805	141,573	275,378	8.83	9.36	9.10
25–29	150,850	157,642	308,492	9.95	10.42	10.19
30–34	134,056	136,051	270,107	8.85	9.00	8.92
35–39	118,735	119,625	238,360	7.84	7.91	7.87
40–44	98,411	99,231	197,642	6.49	6.56	6.53
45–49	82,038	78,386	160,424	5.41	5.18	5.30
50–54	65,630	67,063	132,693	4.33	4.43	4.38
55–59	54,806	54,220	109,026	3.62	3.59	3.60
60–64	46,968	48,631	95,599	3.10	3.22	3.16
65–69	33,058	36,704	69,762	2.18	2.43	2.30
70–74	26,696	27,982	54,678	1.76	1.85	1.81
75+	26,746	29,607	56,353	1.77	1.96	1.86
Not stated	70	78	148	0.00	0.01	0.00
	1,515,330	1,512,195	3,027,525	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Recovered from the 5 provinces presented in Table 2.11.2.

FIGURE 2.11.2
Balinese Concentration by Province:
Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 2.11.2.

TABLE 2.11.2
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Balinese by Province:
Indonesia, 2000

Rank	Province	Number of Indonesian Citizens	Balinese		
			Number	Distribution	Concentration
1	Bali	3,145,368	2,794,793	92.31	88.85
2	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	88,449	2.92	4.40
3	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	99,321	3.28	2.59
4	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	41,886	1.38	2.36
5	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	3,076	0.10	0.10
	TOTAL	3,027,525		100.00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6 and 09.9 in the census publications on the five provinces.

Figure 2.11.1 of the Balinese population pyramid in 2000 indicates that the largest number of Balinese is found in the 25–29 age group. Fertility in Bali has been sufficiently low and over a long period of time. The percentage of population below 15 years old has been very low, 26.02%. It is the lowest among the 11 ethnic groups. The percentage of Balinese age 65 years and above was 5.97%, the highest percentage among the 11 largest ethnic groups (Table 2.11.1). As a result, the composition of the Balinese has become the oldest. Unlike the Banjarese, there were slightly more male Balinese than females in 2000.

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The estimated numbers presented in Table 2.11.2 show that most Balinese (92.31%) live in Bali, and they account for 88.85% of the Indonesian citizens in Bali. However, the numbers of Balinese living in the other provinces are relatively small compared to their population. Outside the home province, the Balinese can be found in significant numbers in Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and Southeast Sulawesi.

2.12 *Concluding Remarks*

This chapter shows the dominance of the ethnic Javanese in Indonesia. They constitute not only the largest number but also the only ethnic group which is present in every province in significant numbers. The popular belief that the Javanese are strongly attached to their land of origin, i.e., Yogyakarta, Central Java and East Java, may be simply a myth.

Nevertheless, it is true that Yogyakarta and Central Java are almost exclusively Javanese. East Java is also dominated by the Javanese, but the concentration of the Javanese in East Java is only 78.35%, similar to the concentration of the Sundanese in West Java, the home province of the Sundanese.

The third to the eleventh ethnic groups form only a much smaller percentage, ranging from 3.45% to 1.51%, of all Indonesian citizens. Each ethnic group has its own geographical concentration. The Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Betawi and Bantenese are concentrated in Java, while the Malay, Minangkabau, and Batak in Sumatra. The concentration of other ethnic groups includes the Balinese in Bali, the Banjarese in Kalimantan and the Buginese in Sulawesi.

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3

The Ethnic Chinese
A Declining Percentage

3.1 Problems in Estimation

We use the term "ethnic Chinese" to distinguish the Chinese population from the Chinese in the People's Republic of China. The "ethnic Chinese" in Indonesia include those Chinese who migrated to, or were born and grew up in Indonesia, regardless of whether they are Indonesian citizens or foreigners.

It is not easy to estimate the number and percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia. Discussions on the quantitative aspects of the Chinese have relied mostly on information from the *1930 Population Census*. Based on this census, scholars, laymen and politicians alike estimated and projected their number and figures. For instance, Skinner (1963) estimated that in 1961 there were between 2.3 million and 2.6 million people in Indonesia identifying themselves as Chinese. These numbers constituted between 2.4% and 2.7% of the total Indonesian population. Suryadinata (1978) estimated that the ethnic Chinese formed 2.8% of the total population in the early 1970s, i.e., 3.6 million ethnic Chinese. Adam Malik (1973), then Foreign Minister of Indonesia, mentioned a larger number of ethnic Chinese, 5 million in 1973. This figure was thereafter often quoted, and some took between 4% and 5% as the percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia, regardless of the year.

No one really knows the exact number and percentage of the ethnic Chinese as there was no census which included ethnic background

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until the year 2000. There was a rumour that Indonesian intelligence at one time attempted to gather the information but we are not convinced that there was any scientific and reliable study in existence. The Chinese communities and organizations associated with Beijing or Taipei did provide some figures in the past, but they too were based on estimates, not comprehensive surveys.

Therefore, the quantitative information regarding the Chinese provided by the *2000 Population Census* can contribute important hints on the number, composition, and growth of the ethnic Chinese. It should also be noted, however, that the definition of ethnic Chinese is itself problematic. Who is ethnic Chinese? Is it a matter of culture and descent? In the past, before the name-changing regulation (as of 1966, the government encouraged all ethnic Chinese to adopt Indonesian names), those who had Chinese surnames, regardless of their culture, could be considered Chinese. After the name-changing regulation, it was no longer possible to identify the ethnic Chinese by their surnames.

Self-identification was used in the 2000 population census. In fact, this method was not only used to identify the ethnic Chinese but also applied to the other ethnic groups in Indonesia. In other words, if a Chinese refused to identify himself/herself as Chinese, the person was recorded as a non-Chinese. In our observations, some ethnic Chinese might have not identified themselves as "ethnic Chinese" anymore, as they had assumed the identity of other Indonesian ethnic groups. This form of "acculturation" and change of identity have raised a lot of interesting issues.

It should be noted that after the fall of President Sukarno, the Indonesian Government introduced its assimilationist policy. The three Chinese cultural pillars — namely Chinese organizations, the Chinese media and Chinese schools — were banned and the Chinese were to be "Indonesianized" ("indigenized"). This took place under the 32 years of rule by President Soeharto. Those ethnic Chinese who refused to be "assimilated" were considered to be not "true Indonesians". They were discriminated against. In reality, discrimination is still found among those who are willing to be "assimilated" by unilaterally abandoning Chinese identity. Nevertheless, the degree of discrimination for this latter group was perhaps less compared to those who openly rejected "assimilation". There was both political and social pressure for ethnic Chinese to be assimilated into "indigenous" Indonesian society. As a result, there is a more "assimilated" Chinese Indonesian society, or at least there is a significant number of ethnic Chinese who became more "Indonesian" (indigenized) under Soeharto's New Order. (Discussions

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with some *peranakan*, i.e., locally-born Indonesian-speaking ethnic Chinese, reveal that many of them no longer considered themselves as Chinese. The situation may have changed after Gus Dur became President and recognized the ethnic Chinese as a component of the Indonesian nation.)

There was also a possibility that some ethnic Chinese did not want to identify themselves as ethnic Chinese because of fear. This is especially the case in small towns and villages. The 2000 census was taken after there had been anti-Chinese riots in May 1998 in a number of major cities in Indonesia. Although the census was conducted in the year 2000, two years after Soeharto had stepped down, the trauma of being ethnic Chinese may well still have existed. Some ethnic Chinese may not have wanted to identify themselves as Chinese because they felt "uncomfortable" being identified as such. Political circumstances under Soeharto may have forced some ethnic Chinese to hide their Chineseness.

Another problem in having quantitative information on the ethnic Chinese is the limitation in the published data of the 2000 population census. Just as the number of some other ethnic groups had to be estimated, the number of ethnic Chinese is also based on the information gleaned from the 31 volumes of the *Results of the 2000 Population Census*. As the ethnic Chinese are not one of the eight largest ethnic groups covered by the volume for Indonesia as a whole, the information must thus be found in the other 30 volumes on the provinces. Unfortunately, information on the ethnic Chinese for the provinces was not published if the ethnic Chinese group were not one of the eight largest groups within that province.

3.2 Number, Percentage, and Growth of Ethnic Chinese

The *2000 Population Census* distinguishes between the ethnic Chinese with Indonesian citizenship and the ethnic Chinese with foreign citizenship. However, there had not been any "Indonesian citizens" in the 1930 census. (Indonesia gained its independence only in 1945.) During the period of Dutch rule, the Chinese actually consisted of Dutch subjects ("citizens") and foreign subjects, but they were not separated in the 1930 census. The census was based on "race" and categorized the population into the "Native" (or *Inheemschen*), Europeans, Chinese and Arabs (Centraal Kantoor 1934). The ethnic Chinese, both Dutch and foreign subjects, were put together in the census. Therefore figures

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in 1930 and 2000 cannot be compared based on Indonesian citizenship. Comparisons of the information from the two censuses are therefore carried out with regard to the total number of the ethnic population.

Very few ethnic Chinese in Indonesia are foreign citizens. Those who are non-citizens are generally citizens of the People's Republic of China or Taiwan. Despite their foreign citizenship, these ethnic Chinese might have been born in Indonesia, grown up and worked there and spoken Bahasa Indonesia. In 2000, the number of foreign ethnic Chinese was only 93,717 or 0.05% of the total population of Indonesia. They live mostly (57.47%) in West Java and Banten. They may be poor ethnic Chinese who cannot afford to pay the cost to become Indonesian citizens. There may also be some who do not care about citizenship.

An estimation of the number and percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia in 2000 is first calculated for the ethnic Chinese with Indonesian citizenship. The results are then added to the number and percentage of the foreign ethnic Chinese, thereby arriving at the total number of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia.

There are 11 provinces, covering 68.45% of the total Indonesian population, where the ethnic Chinese are one of the eight largest ethnic groups in each of these provinces. Furthermore, quantitative information on the ethnic Chinese can be obtained from the census data on those 11 provinces. On the other hand, there is no published data on the ethnic Chinese in the remaining 19 provinces — but it does not necessarily mean that there are no ethnic Chinese in those provinces. There could be some ethnic Chinese in those provinces, but their numbers are not in the eight largest groups in those provinces. As an illustration, there is no published data on the ethnic Chinese in Medan, the capital of North Sumatra, because the ethnic Chinese are not one of the eight largest ethnic groups in North Sumatra. However, it is clearly apparent that there is a significant number of ethnic Chinese in that city. Therefore, any calculation of the ethnic Chinese for the whole of Indonesia must include an effort to estimate the ethnic Chinese in those 19 provinces.

In the census volume for Indonesia as a whole, the Banjarese is the smallest ethnic group, consisting of 1.74% of the total number of Indonesian citizens. (The percentage of the Banjarese is lower if the denominator is the total Indonesian population, including the foreigners.) Since the ethnic Chinese minority is not one of the eight largest groups, their percentage among Indonesian citizens should not be higher than 1.74%, otherwise it should have been listed as one of the eight groups nationally.

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On the other hand, the total number of ethnic Chinese from the 11 provinces is 1,738,936, or 0.86% of the total Indonesian population. This percentage does not include foreign ethnic Chinese. If the number of foreign ethnic Chinese is included, the percentage increases to 0.91%. Because there are ethnic Chinese in the remaining 19 provinces, their number must be more than 0.86% (or 0.91%).

Let us test some assumptions, using the data, to arrive at an estimate of the size of the ethnic Chinese population. If the percentage of ethnic Chinese in the 19 provinces is assumed to be 3.0% of the Indonesian population in those provinces, and the assumed number is added to the number in the 11 provinces, then the percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia will be 1.81%. Nevertheless, this percentage is higher than 1.74%, which is the percentage of the Banjarese, the smallest group in the national list. Therefore the assumption that the ethnic Chinese in the 19 provinces form 3.0% of all the Indonesian population in those provinces is not feasible.

If the percentage of the ethnic Chinese in the 19 provinces is assumed to be 2.00%, then the percentage of the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia as a whole becomes 1.49%. Among the 11 provinces, high percentages (above 3%) are found only in Bangka-Belitung, West Kalimantan, Jakarta and Riau. Therefore, the estimate of 1.49% is on the high side.

Except for the five provinces (Bangka-Belitung, West Kalimantan, Jakarta, Riau, and Banten), the percentage of the ethnic Chinese to the total number of Indonesian citizens in each province is always lower than 0.60%. Therefore, the ethnic Chinese can be assumed to comprise 0.60% of the total Indonesian population in the remaining 19 provinces. With this assumption, the percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia is 1.05%, or 1.10% if the foreign ethnic Chinese are included. This estimate is on the low side.

In other words, the percentage of ethnic Chinese is between 1.05% (or 1.10%, if we include the foreign ethnic Chinese) and 1.49% (or 1.54%, if we include foreign ethnic Chinese) in the year 2000. However, this estimate has not taken into account the possibility that some ethnic Chinese may not identify themselves as ethnic Chinese. Some assumptions need to be made to allow the possibility of non-identification.

Table 3.2.1 illustrates some scenarios for the number and percentage of ethnic Chinese with Indonesian citizenship, depending on the assumed percentage of ethnic Chinese in the remaining 19 provinces and the assumed percentage of the ethnic Chinese not identified as Chinese.

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TABLE 3.2.1
Scenarios of Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese with Indonesian Citizenship: Indonesia, 2000

Assumption of Ethnic Chinese Not Identified as Chinese	Assumption of Ethnic Chinese in the Remaining 19 Provinces		
	0.00%	0.60%	2.00%
0.00%	1,738,936 (0.86%)	2,119,687 (1.05%)	3,008,104 (1.49%)
25.00%	2,318,523 (1.15%)	2,826,178 (1.40%)	4,010,705 (1.99%)
50.00%	3,477,872 (1.73%)	4,239,373 (2.11%)	6,016,208 (2.99%)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage of ethnic Chinese to the total Indonesian population, including the foreigners.

Table 3.2.1 shows, for example, that with an assumption that 25% of all ethnic Chinese were not identified as Chinese, and the ethnic Chinese in the remaining 19 provinces is assumed to constitute 2.00% of the Indonesian population in those provinces, the estimated number of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia becomes 4,010,706 or 1.99% of the total population of Indonesia. If 50% of the total ethnic Chinese is assumed not to identify themselves as ethnic Chinese, and ethnic Chinese in the remaining 19 provinces is assumed to form 0.60% of all Indonesian citizens in those provinces, the number of ethnic Chinese is estimated to be 4,239,373 or 2.11% of the total population of Indonesia.

In the remaining discussion, 25% of all ethnic Chinese in the 30 provinces are assumed not to be identified as ethnic Chinese. Therefore, as shown in Table 3.2.1, the percentage of the ethnic Chinese becomes 1.40% if the ethnic Chinese in the remaining 19 provinces is assumed to constitute 0.60% of all the Indonesian population in those provinces; and 1.99% if the ethnic Chinese in the 19 provinces is assumed to comprise 2.00% of all the Indonesian population in those provinces. In other words, adding an assumption that 25% of all ethnic Chinese in Indonesia are not identified as ethnic Chinese, the percentage of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia is then estimated to be between 1.40% and 1.99%. If foreign Chinese are included, the percentage will be between 1.45% and 2.04%.

Using the high estimate, the percentage of ethnic Chinese (including foreign Chinese) in Indonesia has not changed significantly from 2.03% in 1930. On the other hand, with the low estimate, the percentage has

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declined drastically to 1.45%. We believe that the "truth" is somewhere closer to the low estimate.

With this low estimate, the total number of ethnic Chinese (including foreign Chinese) in 2000 is 2.92 million, more than double the 1.23 million in 1930, with an annual rate of growth of 1.23%. The rate of growth is much slower than the rate of the total Indonesian population and the growth rate of each of the 11 largest ethnic groups, except the Madurese.

Is it possible that the 2000 percentage has drastically declined from the 1930 percentage? How do we explain the decline of the percentage of the ethnic Chinese over the Indonesian population? There are several possible explanations. As shown later in this chapter, the fertility of the ethnic Chinese is relatively much lower and the decline in fertility may have occurred for a long time. The relatively fast decline in fertility may become an important explanation for the relatively small percentage of the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia. The turbulence in Indonesia may have given rise to an exodus of ethnic Chinese. It is not known how many ethnic Chinese left Indonesia, but it can be a contributing factor for the decline in their numbers. However, we believe that the percentage of ethnic Chinese leaving Indonesia because of riots is not high. They may also have returned to Indonesia by the time of the 2000 census. In addition, there have been changes of identity and, to a lesser extent, restrictions on Chinese immigration.

Finally, we are fully aware that the above analysis is based on incomplete information. To have a more accurate analysis, we need to look at the raw data of the 19 provinces so that we will be able to have the real figures on the ethnic Chinese. In addition, it is also important to conduct fieldwork in order to study development of the ethnic Chinese identity during the post-Soeharto period, especially after Gus Dur, in order to estimate the number of those who do not identify themselves as Chinese. Only after such further study, will we be able to get a clearer picture of the ethnic Chinese population in today's Indonesia.

3.3 Ethnic Chinese in 11 Provinces

The following discussion focuses on the ethnic Chinese who have Indonesian citizenship, in the eleven provinces where there is published data on the ethnic Chinese. Among the eleven provinces, Jakarta has the largest number of ethnic Chinese (460,002) and Yogyakarta has the smallest (9,942). However, a different picture emerges if the ethnic Chinese is seen as a concentration in a province. Jakarta does not then

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have the largest concentration of ethnic Chinese population, though Yogyakarta is still the province with the lowest concentration. Bangka-Belitung (a newly born province) has the highest concentration (11.54%) of the ethnic Chinese population, followed by West Kalimantan (9.46%) and Jakarta (5.53%). The remaining provinces, shown in Table 3.3.1, have a concentration of lower than 5%, and even lower than 1%.

The ethnic Chinese population is a relatively old population, where those 65 and over constitute 5.51% of their total population and the young population (14 and lower) comprises only 24.81% (Table 3.3.2). The ethnic Chinese is the group with the lowest percentage of young population, compared to the population of each of the eleven ethnic groups discussed in Chapter II. It also has the second largest percentage of old population, after the Balinese. Yogyakarta has the lowest percentage of young ethnic Chinese (16.67%) and West Kalimantan has the highest percentage (32.79%). On the other hand, Riau has the lowest percentage of elderly ethnic Chinese (3.41%), and Central Java has the highest percentage (8.69%).

As shown in Figure 3.3.1, the population pyramid of the ethnic Chinese has a narrow base, with a rapid increase in numbers until the 15–19 age group. This narrowing-base phenomenon indicates a rapidly declining fertility rate among the ethnic Chinese; indeed the absolute number of births has been declining since 1980. In other words, the fertility among the ethnic Chinese must have started to decline long before 1980, when the number of births began to decline. Another feature of the pattern is that for ages 20–24 and above, the number of population is always smaller the older the age groups, indicating that the pattern is relatively "smooth".

The population structure of the ethnic Chinese for Indonesia as a whole is also seen in Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, and Riau, with some exceptions. The peak of the number of population is for the age-group 20–24 in Jakarta (Figure 3.3.2) and West Java (Figure 3.3.3), indicating that the declining number of births of the ethnic Chinese began as far back as 1975. On the other hand, the peak in West Kalimantan (Figure 3.3.4) is found in the age group 10–14, implying that the declining number of births had just begun in 1985. An exception in Yogyakarta is the extremely large number of population aged 20–24, which may be attributable to the large inflow of ethnic Chinese students in Yogyakarta (Figure 3.3.6).

As shown in Figure 3.3.7, Central Java has a different pattern. The peak in numbers is also in the age group 15–19, indicating that fertility

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TABLE 3.3.1
Number, Distribution, and Concentration of Ethnic Chinese by Province: Indonesian Citizens, 2000

No.	Province	Number of Chinese	Total Indonesian citizens	Distribution of Chinese	Concentration of Chinese
1	Jakarta	460,002	8,324,707	26.45	5.53
2	West Kalimantan	352,937	3,732,419	20.30	9.46
3	East Java	190,968	34,756,400	10.98	0.55
4	Riau	176,853	4,750,068	10.17	3.72
5	Central Java	165,531	30,917,006	9.52	0.54
6	West Java	163,255	35,668,374	9.39	0.46
7	Bangka-Belitung	103,736	898,889	5.97	11.54
8	Banten	90,053	8,079,938	5.18	1.11
9	West Sumatra	15,029	4,241,256	0.86	0.35
10	Bali	10,630	3,145,368	0.61	0.34
11	Yogyakarta	9,942	3,119,397	0.57	0.32
	Total	1,738,936		100.00	

Source: Tables 3.3.4 – 3.3.14.

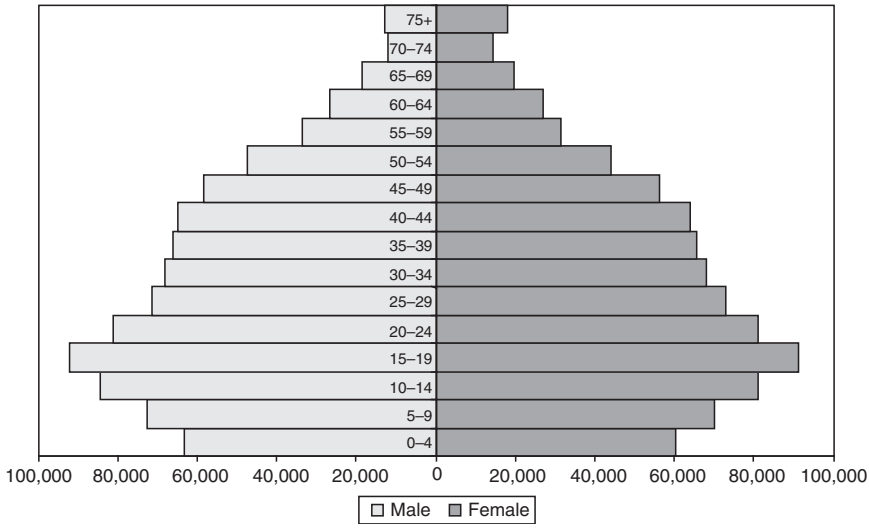
TABLE 3.3.2
Percentage of Young and Old Ethnic Chinese by Province: Indonesian Citizens, 2000

No.	Province	Percentage	
		Young	Old
1	Jakarta	21.33	4.22
2	West Java	20.98	6.75
3	Central Java	20.78	8.69
4	Yogyakarta	16.67	5.83
5	East Java	19.69	7.25
6	Banten	28.31	4.10
7	Bali	24.10	6.02
8	Riau	29.29	3.41
9	West Sumatra	21.78	8.10
10	Bangka-Belitung	25.31	8.00
11	West Kalimantan	32.89	4.76
	Total	24.81	5.51

Note: "Young" population refers to those 14 years old and below, "old" population 65 years and over.

Source: Calculated from Tables 3.3.3–3.3.14.

FIGURE 3.3.1
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: Indonesia 2000



Source: Constructed from Tables 3.3.3.

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TABLE 3.3.3
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	63,198	60,348	123,546	7.24	6.97	7.10
5–9	72,429	70,161	142,590	8.29	8.10	8.20
10–14	84,280	81,067	165,347	9.65	9.36	9.51
15–19	92,192	91,353	183,545	10.56	10.55	10.56
20–24	81,274	80,928	162,202	9.31	9.35	9.33
25–29	71,383	72,851	144,234	8.17	8.42	8.29
30–34	68,274	67,987	136,261	7.82	7.85	7.84
35–39	66,112	65,665	131,777	7.57	7.59	7.58
40–44	64,821	64,116	128,937	7.42	7.41	7.41
45–49	58,555	56,151	114,706	6.71	6.49	6.60
50–54	47,362	43,901	91,263	5.42	5.07	5.25
55–59	33,483	31,500	64,983	3.83	3.64	3.74
60–64	26,501	27,094	53,595	3.03	3.13	3.08
65–69	18,554	19,863	38,417	2.12	2.29	2.21
70–74	12,118	14,549	26,667	1.39	1.68	1.53
75+	12,680	18,138	30,818	1.45	2.10	1.77
Not stated	23	25	48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	873,239	865,697	1,738,936	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.
Source: Calculated from the 11 provincial volumes (see Tables 3.3.4–3.3.14).

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TABLE 3.3.4
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Jakarta, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	15,028	14,217	29,245	6.55	6.17	6.36
5–9	16,491	15,863	32,354	7.18	6.88	7.03
10–14	18,601	17,927	36,528	8.10	7.78	7.94
15–19	22,357	22,276	44,633	9.74	9.67	9.70
20–24	22,835	24,692	47,527	9.95	10.72	10.33
25–29	22,166	24,111	46,277	9.65	10.46	10.06
30–34	21,367	21,339	42,706	9.31	9.26	9.28
35–39	19,907	19,575	39,482	8.67	8.50	8.58
40–44	18,328	18,423	36,751	7.98	8.00	7.99
45–49	16,076	15,569	31,645	7.00	6.76	6.88
50–54	12,867	11,732	24,599	5.60	5.09	5.35
55–59	8,399	7,835	16,234	3.66	3.40	3.53
60–64	6,195	6,417	12,612	2.70	2.79	2.74
65–69	4,198	4,342	8,540	1.83	1.88	1.86
70–74	2,456	2,940	5,396	1.07	1.28	1.17
75+	2,320	3,153	5,473	1.01	1.37	1.19
Not stated	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	229,591	230,411	460,002	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.1, 09.2, and 09.3 in *The Population of Jakarta. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*k*).

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TABLE 3.3.5
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: West Java, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	5,283	5,152	10,435	6.51	6.27	6.39
5–9	5,635	5,561	11,196	6.94	6.77	6.86
10–14	6,350	6,263	12,613	7.83	7.63	7.73
15–19	7,565	7,524	15,089	9.32	9.16	9.24
20–24	7,542	7,669	15,211	9.30	9.34	9.32
25–29	6,752	7,016	13,768	8.32	8.54	8.43
30–34	6,725	7,008	13,733	8.29	8.53	8.41
35–39	6,551	6,745	13,296	8.07	8.21	8.14
40–44	6,504	6,420	12,924	8.02	7.82	7.92
45–49	5,990	5,847	11,837	7.38	7.12	7.25
50–54	4,959	4,597	9,556	6.11	5.60	5.85
55–59	3,495	3,386	6,881	4.31	4.12	4.21
60–64	2,836	2,850	5,686	3.50	3.47	3.48
65–69	2,026	2,191	4,217	2.50	2.67	2.58
70–74	1,271	1,630	2,901	1.57	1.98	1.78
75+	1,647	2,248	3,895	2.03	2.74	2.39
Not stated	8	9	17	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	81,139	82,116	163,255	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.
Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Jawa Barat. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*l*).

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TABLE 3.3.6
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: West Kalimantan, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	15,968	14,814	30,782	8.72	8.72	8.72
5–9	20,023	18,893	38,916	10.93	11.13	11.03
10–14	23,720	22,657	46,377	12.95	13.34	13.14
15–19	22,780	21,213	43,993	12.44	12.49	12.46
20–24	16,081	14,121	30,202	8.78	8.32	8.56
25–29	12,961	11,062	24,023	7.08	6.51	6.81
30–34	11,653	10,328	21,981	6.36	6.08	6.23
35–39	10,987	10,229	21,216	6.00	6.02	6.01
40–44	10,679	10,196	20,875	5.83	6.00	5.91
45–49	9,506	8,616	18,122	5.19	5.07	5.13
50–54	8,607	7,696	16,303	4.70	4.53	4.62
55–59	6,944	6,189	13,133	3.79	3.64	3.72
60–64	5,310	4,891	10,201	2.90	2.88	2.89
65–69	3,261	3,358	6,619	1.78	1.98	1.88
70–74	2,257	2,383	4,640	1.23	1.40	1.31
75+	2,396	3,147	5,543	1.31	1.85	1.57
Not stated	5	6	11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	183,138	169,799	352,937	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Kalimantan Barat. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*t*).

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TABLE 3.3.7
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Riau, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	7,688	6,896	14,584	8.36	8.12	8.25
5–9	9,414	8,722	18,136	10.24	10.27	10.25
10–14	9,866	9,211	19,077	10.73	10.85	10.79
15–19	10,135	10,015	20,150	11.02	11.80	11.39
20–24	9,069	8,923	17,992	9.86	10.51	10.17
25–29	7,956	7,487	15,443	8.65	8.82	8.73
30–34	6,921	6,339	13,260	7.53	7.47	7.50
35–39	6,943	6,350	13,293	7.55	7.48	7.52
40–44	6,416	5,638	12,054	6.98	6.64	6.82
45–49	5,353	4,458	9,811	5.82	5.25	5.55
50–54	3,906	3,358	7,264	4.25	3.95	4.11
55–59	2,901	2,369	5,270	3.16	2.79	2.98
60–64	2,452	2,038	4,490	2.67	2.40	2.54
65–69	1,289	1,321	2,610	1.40	1.56	1.48
70–74	926	891	1,817	1.01	1.05	1.03
75+	710	891	1,601	0.77	1.05	0.91
Not stated	0	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	91,945	84,908	176,853	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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TABLE 3.3.8
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Yogyakarta, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	268	262	530	5.48	5.18	5.33
5–9	272	258	530	5.56	5.10	5.33
10–14	309	288	597	6.32	5.70	6.00
15–19	566	666	1,232	11.58	13.18	12.39
20–24	1,027	1,001	2,028	21.01	19.81	20.40
25–29	424	373	797	8.67	7.38	8.02
30–34	335	311	646	6.85	6.15	6.50
35–39	340	314	654	6.96	6.21	6.58
40–44	328	331	659	6.71	6.55	6.63
45–49	287	318	605	5.87	6.29	6.09
50–54	212	231	443	4.34	4.57	4.46
55–59	160	180	340	3.27	3.56	3.42
60–64	134	167	301	2.74	3.30	3.03
65–69	99	128	227	2.03	2.53	2.28
70–74	63	112	175	1.29	2.22	1.76
75+	64	114	178	1.31	2.26	1.79
Not stated	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4,888	5,054	9,942	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Yogyakarta. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*n*).

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TABLE 3.3.9
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Central Java, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	5,048	4,865	9,913	6.30	5.69	5.99
5–9	5,814	5,468	11,282	7.26	6.40	6.82
10–14	6,776	6,427	13,203	8.46	7.52	7.98
15–19	7,584	7,629	15,213	9.47	8.93	9.19
20–24	6,413	6,532	12,945	8.01	7.64	7.82
25–29	5,766	6,121	11,887	7.20	7.16	7.18
30–34	5,779	6,302	12,081	7.22	7.37	7.30
35–39	6,330	6,738	13,068	7.91	7.88	7.89
40–44	6,574	7,120	13,694	8.21	8.33	8.27
45–49	6,535	6,777	13,312	8.16	7.93	8.04
50–54	5,043	5,181	10,224	6.30	6.06	6.18
55–59	3,732	3,984	7,716	4.66	4.66	4.66
60–64	2,949	3,666	6,615	3.68	4.29	4.00
65–69	2,334	3,031	5,365	2.92	3.55	3.24
70–74	1,665	2,462	4,127	2.08	2.88	2.49
75+	1,723	3,163	4,886	2.15	3.70	2.95
Not stated	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	80,065	85,466	165,531	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Jawa Tengah. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*m*).

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TABLE 3.3.10
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: East Java, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	5,859	5,492	11,351	6.26	5.64	5.94
5–9	6,224	5,980	12,204	6.65	6.14	6.39
10–14	7,246	6,796	14,042	7.74	6.98	7.35
15–19	9,060	9,330	18,390	9.68	9.58	9.63
20–24	9,190	9,085	18,275	9.82	9.33	9.57
25–29	7,736	8,321	16,057	8.27	8.54	8.41
30–34	7,137	7,725	14,862	7.63	7.93	7.78
35–39	6,897	7,485	14,382	7.37	7.69	7.53
40–44	7,280	7,869	15,149	7.78	8.08	7.93
45–49	7,097	7,488	14,585	7.58	7.69	7.64
50–54	5,903	5,896	11,799	6.31	6.05	6.18
55–59	4,437	4,461	8,898	4.74	4.58	4.66
60–64	3,391	3,733	7,124	3.62	3.83	3.73
65–69	2,747	2,849	5,596	2.94	2.93	2.93
70–74	1,627	2,113	3,740	1.74	2.17	1.96
75+	1,743	2,768	4,511	1.86	2.84	2.36
Not stated	2	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	93,576	97,392	190,968	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Jawa Timur. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*o*).

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TABLE 3.3.11
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: West Sumatra, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	427	448	875	5.79	5.85	5.82
5–9	533	539	1,072	7.23	7.04	7.13
10–14	667	660	1,327	9.05	8.62	8.83
15–19	765	742	1,507	10.38	9.69	10.03
20–24	596	607	1,203	8.09	7.92	8.00
25–29	512	527	1,039	6.95	6.88	6.91
30–34	526	486	1,012	7.14	6.34	6.73
35–39	520	573	1,093	7.06	7.48	7.27
40–44	615	666	1,281	8.35	8.69	8.52
45–49	588	550	1,138	7.98	7.18	7.57
50–54	450	495	945	6.11	6.46	6.29
55–59	366	391	757	4.97	5.10	5.04
60–64	286	276	562	3.88	3.60	3.74
65–69	213	261	474	2.89	3.41	3.15
70–74	168	193	361	2.28	2.52	2.40
75+	137	246	383	1.86	3.21	2.55
Not stated	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7,369	7,660	15,029	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Sumatra Barat. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*d*).

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TABLE 3.3.12
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Bangka-Belitung, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	3,182	3,031	6,213	6.14	5.84	5.99
5–9	3,900	3,922	7,822	7.52	7.56	7.54
10–14	6,177	6,045	12,222	11.91	11.65	11.78
15–19	6,794	6,851	13,645	13.10	13.21	13.15
20–24	4,197	3,626	7,823	8.09	6.99	7.54
25–29	2,855	2,872	5,727	5.51	5.54	5.52
30–34	2,780	3,012	5,792	5.36	5.81	5.58
35–39	3,042	3,563	6,605	5.87	6.87	6.37
40–44	4,051	4,254	8,305	7.81	8.20	8.01
45–49	4,170	4,043	8,213	8.04	7.79	7.92
50–54	3,323	2,888	6,211	6.41	5.57	5.99
55–59	1,680	1,526	3,206	3.24	2.94	3.09
60–64	1,786	1,867	3,653	3.44	3.60	3.52
65–69	1,516	1,572	3,088	2.92	3.03	2.98
70–74	1,097	1,187	2,284	2.12	2.29	2.20
75+	1,307	1,618	2,925	2.52	3.12	2.82
Not stated	2	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	51,859	51,877	103,736	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Bangka-Belitung. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*j*).

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TABLE 3.3.13
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Bali, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	403	462	865	7.56	8.72	8.14
5–9	419	398	817	7.86	7.51	7.69
10–14	440	440	880	8.26	8.30	8.28
15–19	461	454	915	8.65	8.57	8.61
20–24	442	401	843	8.29	7.57	7.93
25–29	450	450	900	8.44	8.49	8.47
30–34	425	461	886	7.97	8.70	8.33
35–39	454	416	870	8.52	7.85	8.18
40–44	438	392	830	8.22	7.40	7.81
45–49	429	371	800	8.05	7.00	7.53
50–54	301	287	588	5.65	5.42	5.53
55–59	220	214	434	4.13	4.04	4.08
60–64	159	203	362	2.98	3.83	3.41
65–69	119	123	242	2.23	2.32	2.28
70–74	84	95	179	1.58	1.79	1.68
75+	86	133	219	1.61	2.51	2.06
Not stated	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5,330	5,300	10,630	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Bali. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*q*).

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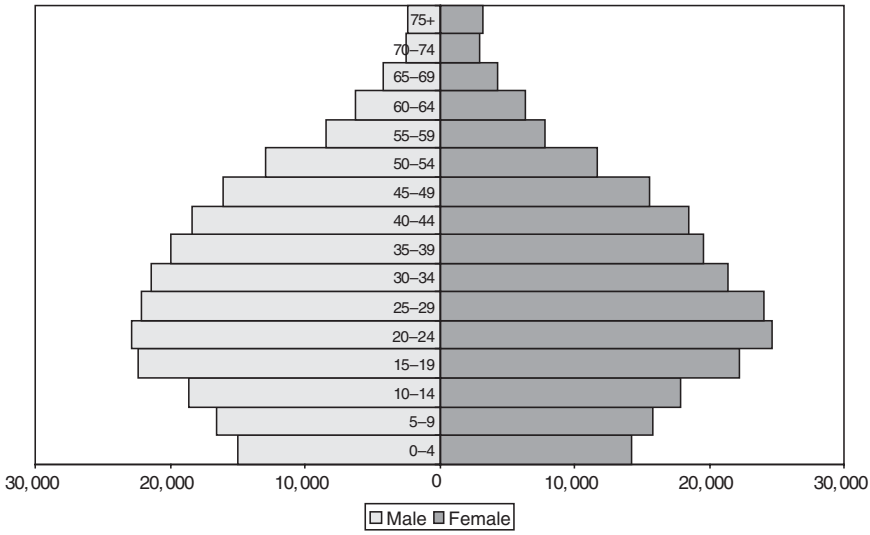
TABLE 3.3.14
Number and Percentage of Ethnic Chinese by Age and Sex: Banten, 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	4,044	4,709	8,753	9.12	10.30	9.72
5–9	3,704	4,557	8,261	8.35	9.97	9.17
10–14	4,128	4,353	8,481	9.31	9.52	9.42
15–19	4,125	4,653	8,778	9.30	10.18	9.75
20–24	3,882	4,271	8,153	8.76	9.34	9.05
25–29	3,805	4,511	8,316	8.58	9.87	9.23
30–34	4,626	4,676	9,302	10.43	10.23	10.33
35–39	4,141	3,677	7,818	9.34	8.04	8.68
40–44	3,608	2,807	6,415	8.14	6.14	7.12
45–49	2,524	2,114	4,638	5.69	4.62	5.15
50–54	1,791	1,540	3,331	4.04	3.37	3.70
55–59	1,149	965	2,114	2.59	2.11	2.35
60–64	1,003	986	1,989	2.26	2.16	2.21
65–69	752	687	1,439	1.70	1.50	1.60
70–74	504	543	1,047	1.14	1.19	1.16
75+	547	657	1,204	1.23	1.44	1.34
Not stated	6	8	14	0.01	0.02	0.02
Total	44,339	45,714	90,053	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Excluding foreign Chinese.

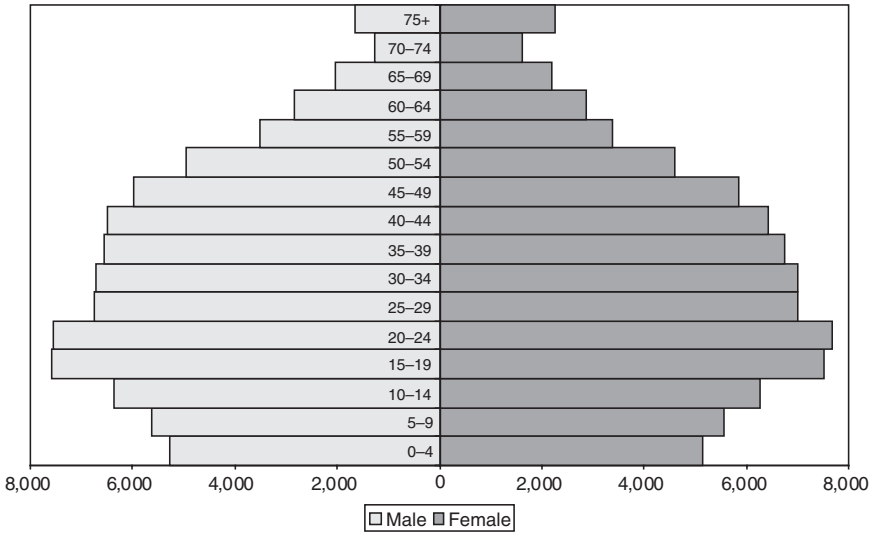
Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 09.3, 09.6, and 09.9 in *The Population of Banten. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*p*).

FIGURE 3.3.2
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: Jakarta, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.4.

FIGURE 3.3.3
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: West Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.5.

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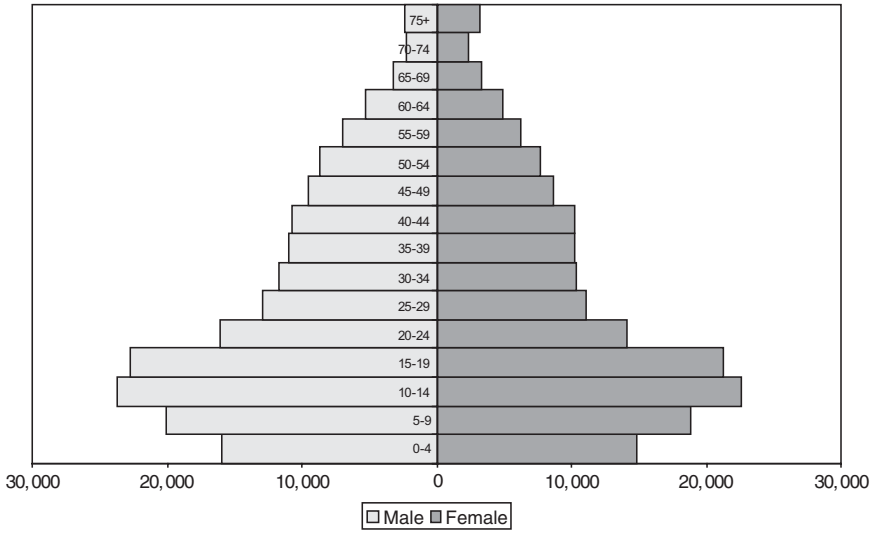
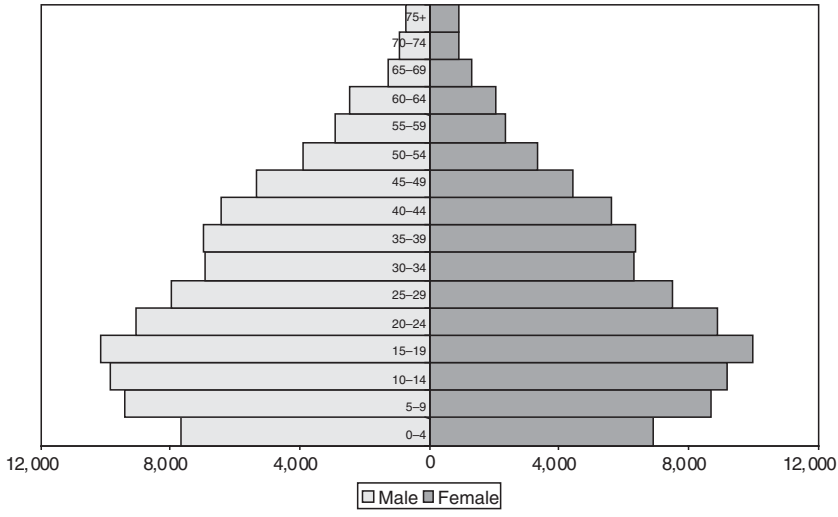
FIGURE 3.3.4
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid:
West Kalimantan, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.6.

FIGURE 3.3.5
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid:
Riau, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.7.

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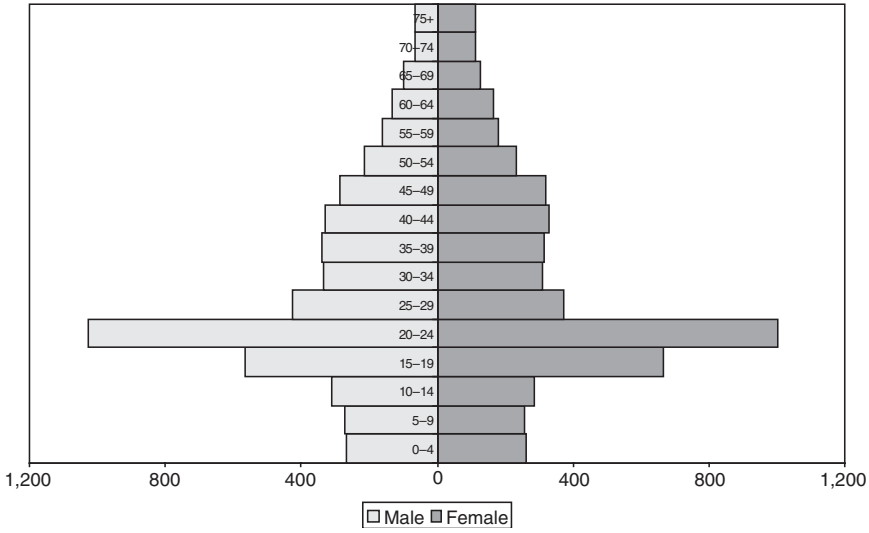
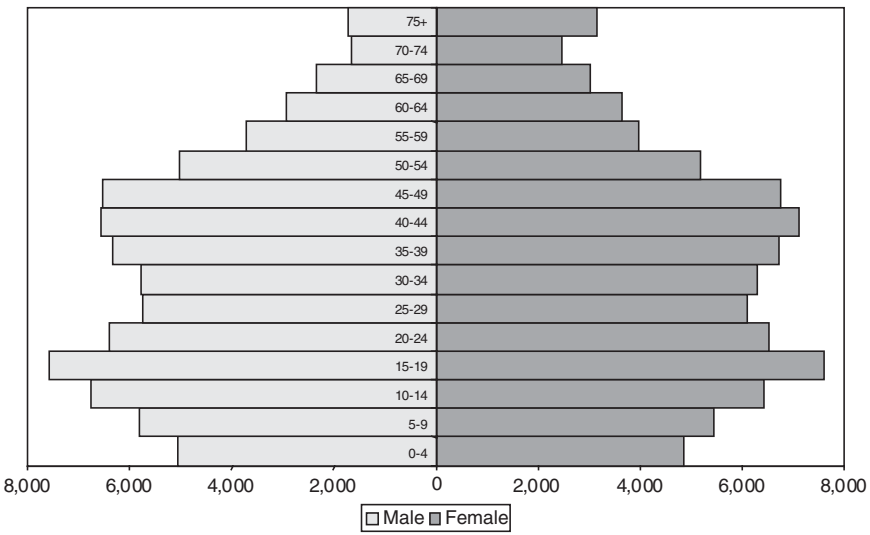
FIGURE 3.3.6
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid:
Yogyakarta, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.8.

FIGURE 3.3.7
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid:
Central Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.9.

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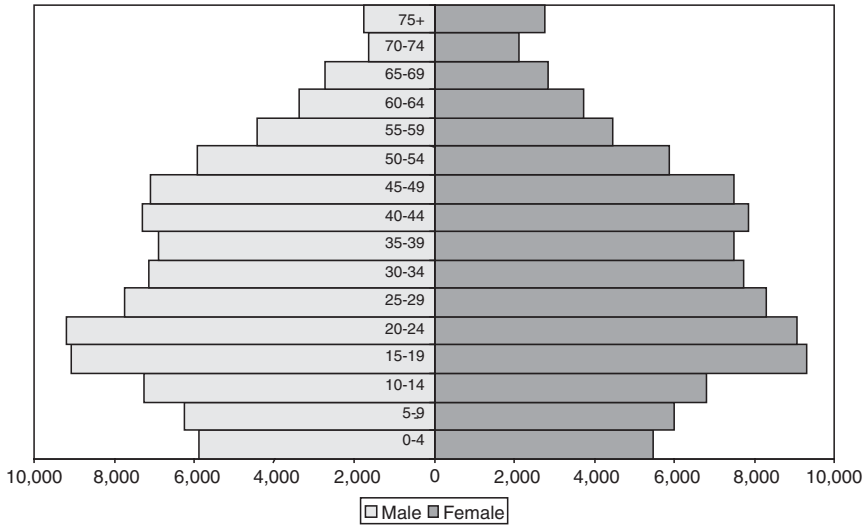
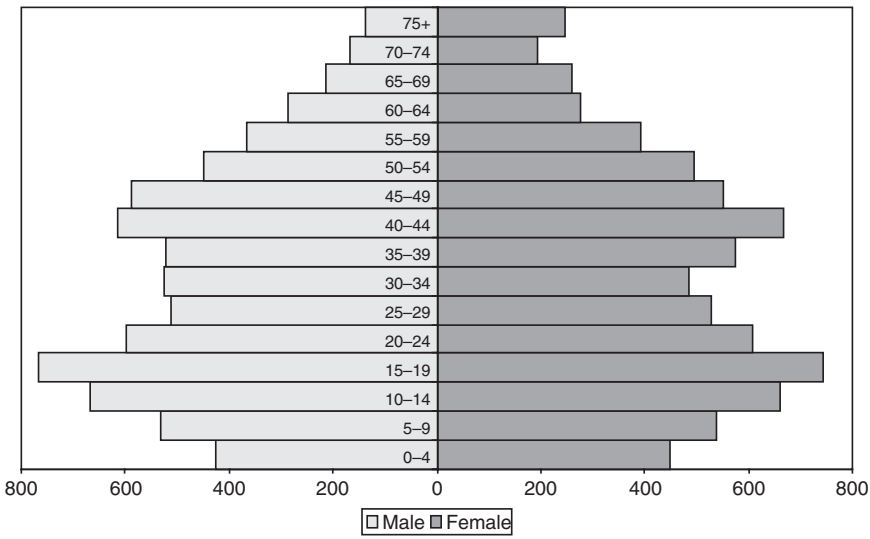
FIGURE 3.3.8
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: East Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.10.

FIGURE 3.3.9
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: West Sumatra, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.11.

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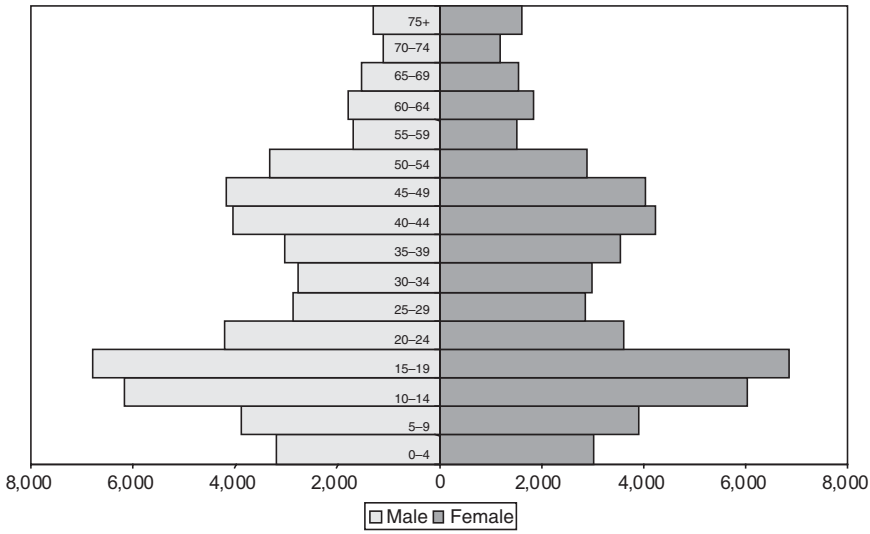
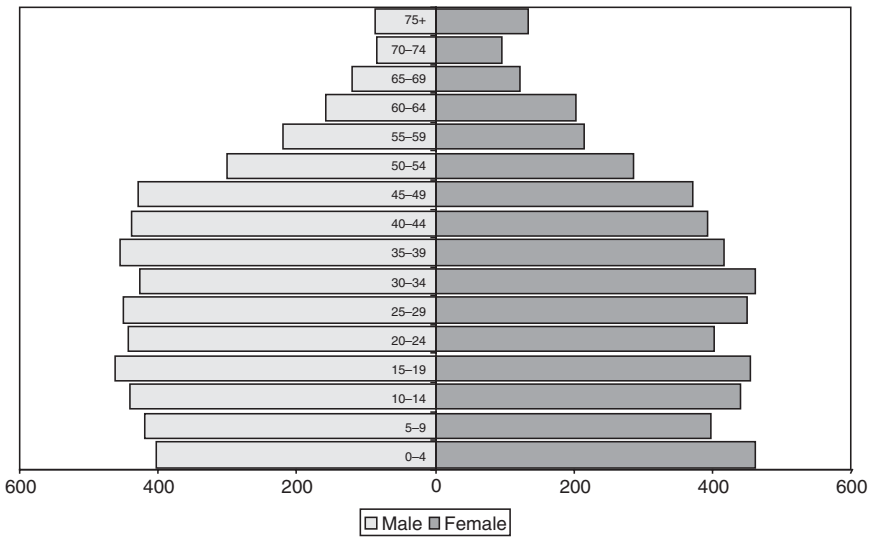
FIGURE 3.3.10
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: Bangka-Belitung, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.12.

FIGURE 3.3.11
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: Bali, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.13.

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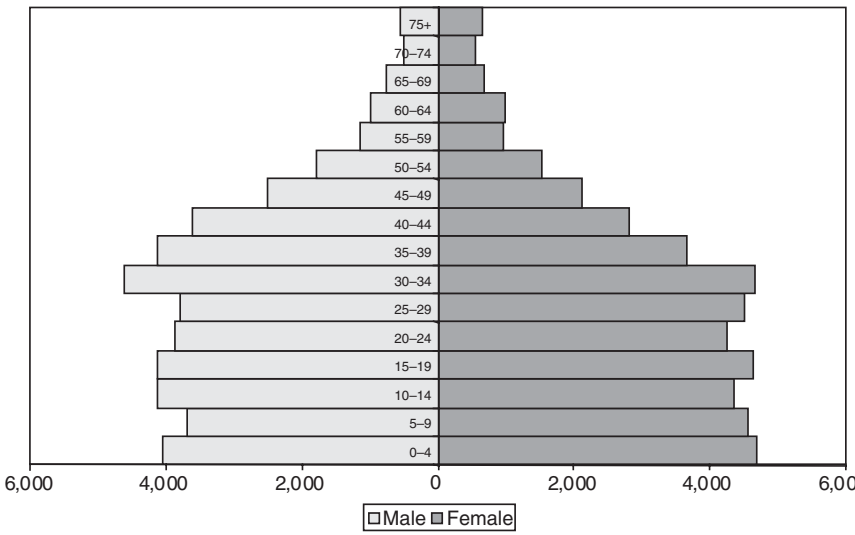
FIGURE 3.3.12
Ethnic Chinese Population Pyramid: Banten, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 3.3.14.

has been declining rapidly and over a sufficiently long period. However, the structure at age above 19 is not "smooth"; the number is not necessarily smaller for older age groups. A second, smaller, peak is found at age groups 40–44 and 45–49. This Central Java pattern is also observed in East Java, West Sumatra, and Bangka-Belitung.

The size of the ethnic Chinese population in Bali is relatively stable (Figure 3.3.11). The number of people by age group does not vary a lot. The population pyramid has been almost a box with the population decline seen only after age 49.

The ethnic Chinese in Banten is also a relatively stable number for the age group below 30, and there is even a little increase at the youngest age. The peak of the population is observed at a relatively older age group of 30–34 year-olds.

In short, the population pyramids for these provinces, presented in Figures 3.3.2 to Figure 3.3.12, have indicated that the ethnic Chinese population has experienced a significant fertility decline for a sufficiently long time.

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3.4 Concluding Remarks

The Chinese minority is highlighted here due to its significant role in the economic field. In the 2000 census, the figures on the ethnic Chinese were under-reported. Only in 11 (out of 30) provinces were there published figures on the ethnic Chinese. In addition, there were the problem of acculturation and political issues that made the counting of the ethnic Chinese difficult. Nevertheless, using various methods, we have presented several estimates of the number of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia, ranging from 1.45% to 2.04%. The closer figure perhaps is about 1.50%.

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4

Five Religions
A Multi-Religious Society

4.1 Religious Composition

This chapter presents some quantitative data of officially recognized religions in Indonesia. Unlike the information on ethnicity that is confined to Indonesian citizens, the published statistics on religion are based on the whole population of Indonesia, including both citizens and foreigners. Because we are working from the published data, we are unable to limit the analysis on religious composition to Indonesian citizens only. Readers should be careful, therefore, when comparing the statistics on religion and ethnicity. Nevertheless, since foreigners constitute a very small percentage of the Indonesian population, there will not be much distortion in the analysis.

This chapter compares the data on religion from the censuses of 1971 and 2000. It should be noted that in the 1961 population census, the first census after Indonesia's independence in 1945, the information on religion was not published because of the perceived sensitivity. The earlier 1930 population census only recorded the religions of a very small part of the Indonesian population. This is the reason for using the 1971 census, rather than that of 1961 or 1930, for a comparison with the 2000 data set.

In 1965 Sukarno, the then president of the Republic of Indonesia, issued a presidential decision stipulating six officially recognized religions, namely, Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism (Suryadinata 1998). When Soeharto came

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to power in 1967, he initially continued the policy of his predecessor towards religions but in 1979 his cabinet decided to de-recognize Confucianism (ibid.). As a result, Confucianism was last included in the population census of 1971, but not in 1980, 1990 and 2000. Confucianists and others who do not follow one of the five official religions (viz. Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism and Buddhism) are classified under "others".

Another difference between the 1971 and 2000 censuses is the way that information on Christianity was recorded. There were three groups of Christians in 1971: the Catholics, the Protestants and other Christians; but there were only two groups in the 2000 census: the Catholics and the Protestants. For the purpose of comparison here, all groups of Christianity are combined into one single group, the Christians.

During the last three decades, 1971–2000, Indonesia has remained predominantly Muslim. The percentage of Muslims increased from 87.51% in 1971 to 88.22% in 2000. In terms of size, the Muslim population has increased by 73.95 million during 1971–2000, or an average rate of growth of 1.86% annually. This rate of growth is very similar to the rate of growth of the Indonesian population as a whole (1.83%).

The number of Christians has increased from 8.74 million in 1971 to 17.95 million in 2000, or 9.21 million during the period 1971–2000. The average growth rate has been high, i.e., 2.48% annually. As a result, the percentage of Christians has also risen, from 7.39% in 1971 to 8.92% in 2000.

TABLE 4.1.1
Number, Percentage, and the Growth Rate of Religious Followers: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Religious Follower	1971		2000		Annual Growth Rate
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Muslims	103,579,496	87.51	177,528,772	88.22	1.86
Christians	8,741,706	7.39	17,954,977	8.92	2.48
Hindus	2,296,299	1.94	3,651,939	1.81	1.60
Buddhists	1,092,314	0.92	1,694,682	0.84	1.51
Confucians	972,133	0.82	–	–	–
Others	1,685,902	1.42	411,629	0.20	– 4.86
TOTAL	118,367,850	100.00	201,241,999	100.00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Biro Pusat Statistik (1975) and Badan Pusat Statistik (2001*a*).

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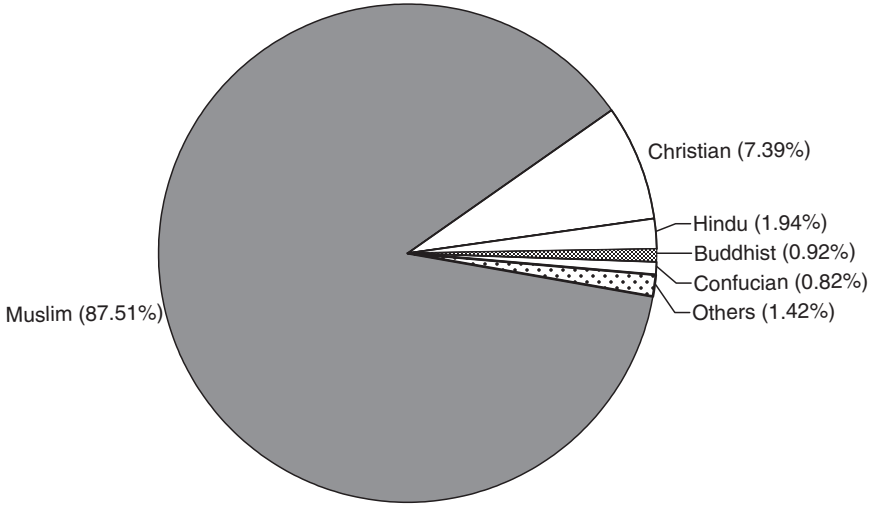
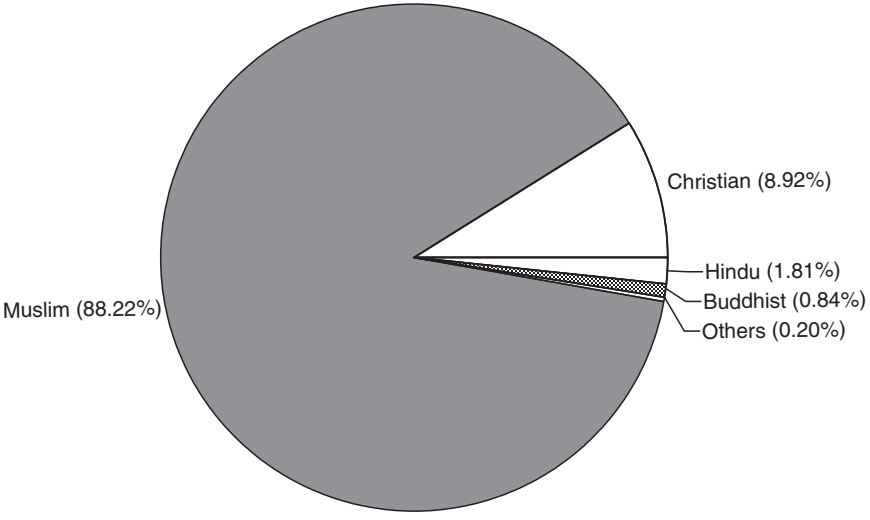
FIGURE 4.1.1
Religious Composition:
Indonesian Population, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.1.1.

FIGURE 4.1.2
Religious Composition:
Indonesian Population, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.1.1.

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On the other hand, as shown in Figures 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, Hindus and Buddhists have declined in percentage terms, though in absolute terms their numbers are still increasing (Table 4.1.1). Furthermore, the number of people who are categorized under "others" has declined, from 1.69 million in 1971 to 0.41 million in 2000.

4.2 The Muslims

Islam is the dominant religion in Indonesia with 177.53 million followers. This number has made Indonesia the country with the largest number of Muslims in the world. Table 4.2.1 shows that the age-sex composition of the Muslim population has shifted, from a young population (with 32.07% under 10 years old and 4.39% over 60 years old) in 1971 to a relatively older population (with 20.20% under 10 years old and 7.22% over 60 years old) in 2000. (We measure the young population using the under-10 year-olds and old population over 60 years old simply because the 1971 age-sex composition of the religious followers is presented by ten-year age groups.) The number of young Muslims is still increasing, but the percentage has decreased. The bell-shape population pyramid indicates that the Muslim population has experienced a rapid decline in fertility and the decline has lasted for a relatively long time. As presented in Figures 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, the Muslim population is moving towards an old population.

The composition of the Muslim population by province has changed during the 1971–2000 period. The largest number of Muslims was found in East Java in 1971 but in West Java (without Banten) in 2000, perhaps reflecting the relatively lower fertility of the population in East Java compared to that in West Java. Yet the size of the Muslim population in East Java in 2000 is still very large, ranking second after the population in West Java. The third largest number of Muslims is in Central Java. These three large groups (in West Java, Central Java, and East Java) constitute more than half (55.53%) of the total Muslim population in Indonesia. Adding Yogyakarta, Banten, and Jakarta, the total Muslim population in Java in 2000 was 65.53% of the total Muslim population of Indonesia, a decline from 70.59% in 1971.

The Muslim population in the provinces has been growing at various rates annually for the period of 1971–2000 (Table 4.2.2), ranging from a positive of 8.68% in Papua to a negative of 0.49% in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is the only province having a negative growth rate. It should be noted that the recorded population

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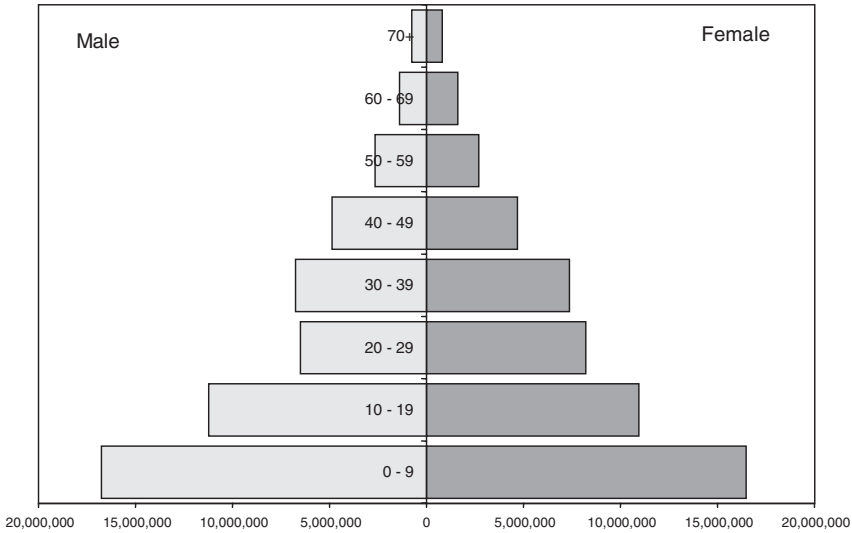
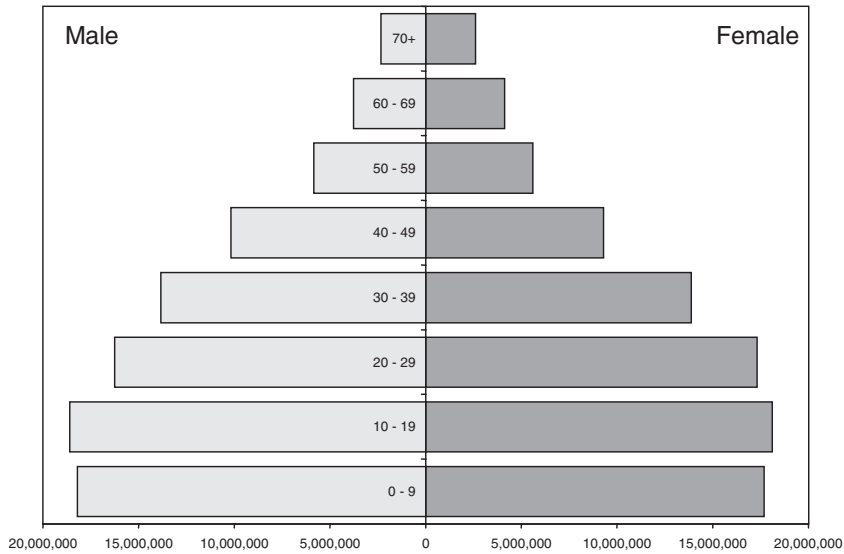
FIGURE 4.2.1
The Muslim Population Pyramid:
Indonesia, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.2.1.

FIGURE 4.2.2
The Muslim Population Pyramid:
Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.2.1.

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TABLE 4.2.1
Number and Percentage of the Muslim Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971[a]						
0–9	16,762,469	16,458,089	33,220,558	32.93	31.24	32.07
10–19	11,221,298	10,927,270	22,148,568	22.05	20.74	21.38
20–29	6,494,832	8,193,087	14,687,919	12.76	15.55	14.18
30–39	6,748,173	7,353,329	14,101,502	13.26	13.96	13.61
40–49	4,874,828	4,667,167	9,541,995	9.58	8.86	9.21
50–59	2,649,596	2,674,737	5,324,333	5.21	5.08	5.14
60–69	1,387,511	1,602,925	2,990,436	2.73	3.04	2.89
70+	753,211	798,629	1,551,840	1.48	1.52	1.50
Not stated	5,730	6,615	12,345	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	50,897,648	52,681,848	103,579,496	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000[b]						
0–9	18,192,119	17,675,608	35,867,727	20.44	19.97	20.20
10–19	18,599,301	18,095,437	36,694,738	20.90	20.44	20.67
20–29	16,254,551	17,309,937	33,564,488	18.26	19.55	18.91
30–39	13,841,149	13,859,784	27,700,933	15.55	15.66	15.60
40–49	10,165,906	9,286,966	19,452,872	11.42	10.49	10.96
50–59	5,840,257	5,588,249	11,428,506	6.56	6.31	6.44
60–69	3,764,887	4,109,896	7,874,783	4.23	4.64	4.44
70+	2,334,888	2,598,774	4,933,662	2.62	2.94	2.78
Not stated	5,540	5,523	11,063	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	88,998,598	88,530,174	177,528,772	100.00	100.00	100.00

[a] Calculated from Table 12, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).
[b] Calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam in 2000 is less than a half of the actual total population. If the unrecorded population has the same religious composition as the recorded one, then the growth rate of the Muslim population in the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam would not be negative. It would be a positive of 2.32%.

The second fastest growing Muslim population is in East Kalimantan (4.91% annually) and the third in Central Kalimantan (4.30% annually). The numbers of Muslims have been growing between 3.00% and 4.00% in seven provinces (Table 4.2.2). They are Riau, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bali, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi.

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TABLE 4.2.2
Number, Growth Rate, Distribution, and Concentration of the Muslims by Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Province	Number of Muslims		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,948,152	1,687,835**	–0.49	1.88	0.95	97.00	97.30
North Sumatra	3,989,427	7,530,839	2.19	3.85	4.24	60.26	65.45
West Sumatra	2,755,747	4,147,436	1.41	2.66	2.34	98.69	97.78
Riau	1,369,375	4,214,294	3.88	1.32	2.37	83.44	88.63
Jambi	977,699	2,314,505	2.97	0.94	1.30	97.22	96.15
South Sumatra[a]	3,238,189	7,430,061	2.86	3.13	4.19	94.19	95.79
South Sumatra	Na	6,648,069	Na	Na	3.74	Na	96.95
Bangka-Belitung	Na	781,992	Na	Na	0.45	Na	86.98
Bengkulu	505,861	1,523,187	3.80	0.49	0.86	97.41	97.51
Lampung	2,620,646	6,357,604	3.06	2.53	3.58	94.41	95.61
Jakarta	3,830,735	7,157,182	2.16	3.70	4.03	84.26	85.74
West Java[b]	21,136,942	42,631,198	2.42	20.41	24.01	97.76	97.29
West Java	Na	34,884,417	Na	Na	19.65	Na	97.65
Banten	Na	7,746,781	Na	Na	4.36	Na	95.68
Central Java	21,087,172	29,942,066	1.21	20.36	16.87	96.44	96.82
Yogyakarta	2,325,812	2,863,751	0.72	2.25	1.61	93.46	91.77
East Java	24,722,099	33,747,695	1.07	23.87	19.01	96.92	97.07
Bali	108,414	323,853	3.77	0.10	0.18	5.11	10.29
West Nusa Tenggara	2,110,054	3,699,018	1.94	2.04	2.08	95.76	96.57
East Nusa Tenggara	192,401	335,005	1.91	0.19	0.19	8.38	8.80

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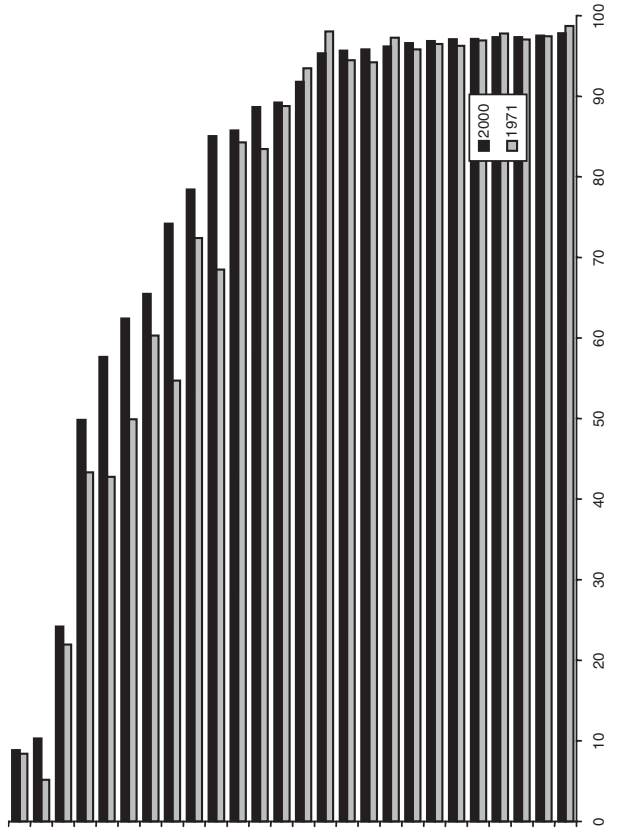
TABLE 4.2.2 (continued)

Province	Number of Muslims		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
West Kalimantan	862,723	2,151,056	3.15	0.83	1.21	42.71	57.62
Central Kalimantan	383,793	1,335,290	4.30	0.37	0.75	54.68	74.14
South Kalimantan	1,635,146	2,888,001	1.96	1.58	1.63	96.24	97.05
East Kalimantan	500,726	2,077,428	4.91	0.48	1.17	68.44	85.02
North Sulawesi[c]	743,526	1,396,513	2.17	0.72	0.79	43.29	49.81
North Sulawesi	Na	581,677	Na	Na	0.33	Na	29.48
Gorontalo	Na	814,836	Na	Na	0.46	Na	98.15
Central Sulawesi	661,083	1,577,511	3.00	0.64	0.89	72.36	78.39
South Sulawesi	4,597,329	6,959,472	1.43	4.44	3.92	88.75	89.20
Southeast Sulawesi	699,962	1,692,644	3.04	0.68	0.95	98.02	95.29
Maluku[d]	543,400	1,135,097	2.54	0.52	0.64	49.88	62.38
Maluku	Na	564,035	Na	Na	0.32	Na	49.05
North Maluku	Na	571,062	Na	Na	0.32	Na	85.25
Papua	33,083	410,231	8.68	0.03	0.23	21.94	24.16
TOTAL	103,581,467	230,123,641	2.75	100.00	100.00	87.51	88.22

[a] South Sumatra including Bangka-Belitung,
[b] West Java including Banten,
[c] North Sulawesi including Gorontalo,
[d] Maluku including North Maluku.
* The denominator is total population in each province presented in Appendix 4.1.
** The number can be underestimated due to the inability in enumerating more than a half of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Therefore, the rate of growth may not necessarily be negative. See Chapter 5 for more discussion on the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

FIGURE 4.2.3
Concentration of Muslims in Each Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.2.2.

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The number of Muslims in West Java (including Banten in 2000) increased 2.42% annually, and there are seven provinces with a growth rate between 2.00% and 3.00%. Another seven provinces have an annual growth rate between 1.00% and 2.00% including Central Java (1.21%) and East Java (1.07%). The Muslim population rate in Yogyakarta grows slowly at 0.72% annually.

The concentration of Muslims in each province ranges widely from above 97% to less than 10% in 2000. (See Table 4.2.2.) The highest concentration of Muslims in 2000 was found in Gorontalo (98.15%) and the lowest (8.80%) in East Nusa Tenggara. The concentration in Gorontalo is in contrast to its sister province, North Sulawesi, where the Muslims accounted for 29.48% only. There are 15 provinces in 2000 with a concentration of the Muslim population of more than 90%, namely West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Banten, West Nusa Tenggara, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, Lampung, South Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi, and Gorontalo, and there are two provinces with lower than 15% concentration of Muslim population: Bali and East Nusa Tenggara.

To examine the change in concentration of the Muslim population, the information is presented using the names of the provinces in the 1971 census, before some provinces were broken into two. Figure 4.2.3 shows that the Muslim population in West Sumatra, Jambi, West Java, Yogyakarta and Southeast Sulawesi has experienced a decreasing concentration from 1971 to 2000. On the other hand, concentration in four provinces, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Maluku, has seen increases of more than 10 percentage points. In the remaining provinces, the concentration of Muslims increased by less than 10 percentage points.

4.3 The Christians

The number of Christians has been growing by more than 2.00% annually. Substantial changes can be seen from the composition by age and sex as presented in Figures 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. The shapes of these two pyramids are similar to those for the Muslims, but the Muslim population has become older in 2000. The number of young Christians (age less than 10 years) increased from about 2.8 million in 1971 to nearly 4.0 million in 2000. In terms of percentages, this group decreased from 31.99% in 1971 to 21.84% in 2000. The number of Christians aged 60 years and above increased by more than double

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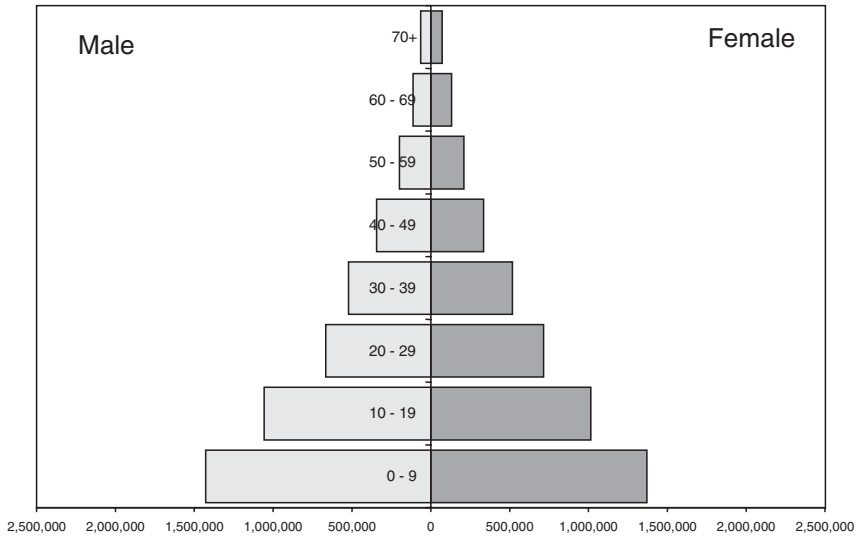
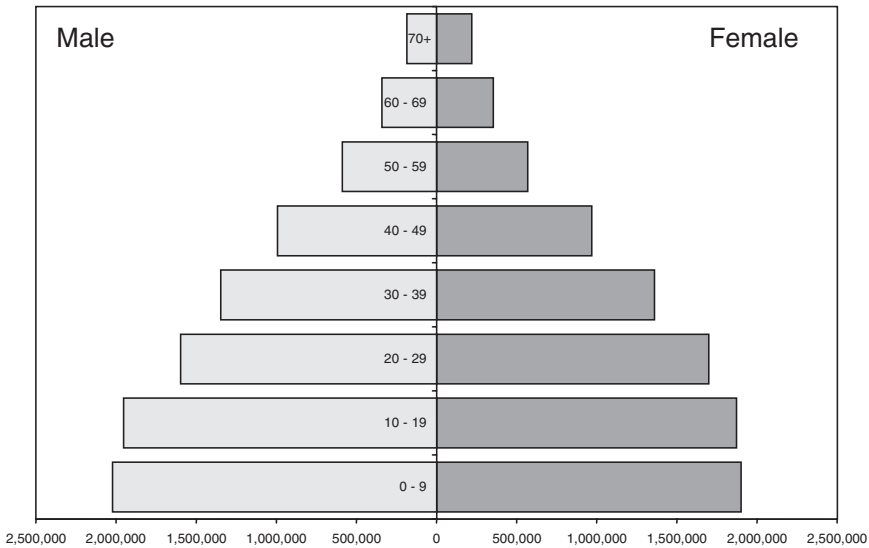
FIGURE 4.3.1
The Christian Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.3.1.

FIGURE 4.3.2
The Christian Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.3.1.

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TABLE 4.3.1
Number and Percentage of the Christian Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971[a]						
0–9	1,428,113	1,368,526	2,796,639	32.50	31.48	31.99
10–19	1,056,788	1,012,890	2,069,678	24.05	23.30	23.68
20–29	667,308	712,135	1,379,443	15.19	16.38	15.78
30–39	520,610	514,419	1,035,029	11.85	11.83	11.84
40–49	343,155	332,334	675,489	7.81	7.64	7.73
50–59	199,273	207,349	406,622	4.54	4.77	4.65
60–69	113,290	129,846	243,136	2.58	2.99	2.78
70+	64,625	69,395	134,020	1.47	1.60	1.53
Not stated	827	823	1,650	0.02	0.02	0.02
TOTAL	4,393,989	4,347,717	8,741,706	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000[b]						
0–9	2,021,386	1,899,628	3,921,014	22.40	21.27	21.84
10–19	1,952,798	1,871,450	3,824,248	21.64	20.95	21.30
20–29	1,595,800	1,698,132	3,293,932	17.68	19.01	18.35
30–39	1,346,652	1,358,032	2,704,684	14.92	15.21	15.06
40–49	991,380	966,355	1,957,735	10.99	10.82	10.90
50–59	589,114	567,604	1,156,718	6.53	6.36	6.44
60–69	340,906	352,475	693,381	3.78	3.95	3.86
70+	185,519	217,255	402,774	2.06	2.43	2.24
Not stated	252	239	491	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	9,023,807	8,931,170	17,954,977	100.00	100.00	100.00

[a] Calculated from Table 12, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).
[b] Calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

(Table 4.3.1). In percentage terms, if increased from 4.31% in 1971 to 6.10% in 2000.

The largest number of Christians live in North Sumatra, with 2.15 million or 24.55% of total Christians in 1971 and 3.61 million or 20.12% of total Christians in 2000. The second largest number live in East Nusa Tenggara, with 1.82 million in 1971 and 3.34 million in 2000; the third largest number live in North Sulawesi (including Gorontalo), 0.96 million in 1971 and 1.38 million in 2000. The figure in 2000 shows that West Kalimantan and Papua are two other provinces with more than one million Christians (Table 4.3.2). The two provinces have experienced great increases in the number of Christians.

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TABLE 4.3.2
Number, Growth Rate, Distribution, and Concentration of the Christians by Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Province	Number of Christians		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	45,677	39,936**	– 0.46	0.52	0.22	2.27	2.30
North Sumatra	2,146,099	3,613,421	1.80	24.55	20.12	32.41	31.40
West Sumatra	16,050	88,138	5.87	0.18	0.49	0.57	2.08
Riau	34,765	321,461	7.67	0.40	1.79	2.12	6.76
Jambi	6,175	60,395	7.86	0.07	0.34	0.61	2.51
South Sumatra[a]	45,159	130,898	3.67	0.52	0.73	1.31	1.69
South Sumatra	Na	105,760	Na	Na	0.59	Na	1.54
Bangka-Belitung	Na	25,138	Na	Na	0.14	Na	2.79
Bengkulu	10,419	32,143	3.88	0.12	0.18	2.01	2.06
Lampung	92,083	163,922	1.99	1.05	0.91	3.32	2.47
Jakarta	365,816	837,682	2.86	4.18	4.67	8.05	10.04
West Java[b]	248,480	916,739	4.50	2.84	5.11	1.15	2.09
West Java	Na	703,604	Na	Na	3.92	Na	1.97
Banten	Na	213,135	Na	Na	1.19	Na	2.63
Central Java	472,016	874,245	2.13	5.40	4.87	2.16	2.83
Yogyakarta	114,864	245,062	2.61	1.31	1.36	4.62	7.85
East Java	436,824	799,276	2.08	5.00	4.45	1.71	2.30
Bali	18,118	54,273	3.78	0.21	0.30	0.85	1.72
West Nusa Tenggara	11,285	15,799	1.16	0.13	0.09	0.51	0.41
East Nusa Tenggara	1,823,268	3,338,998	2.09	20.86	18.60	79.44	87.67

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TABLE 4.3.2 (continued)

Province	Number of Christians		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
West Kalimantan	361,928	1,269,553	4.33	4.14	7.07	17.92	34.01
Central Kalimantan	114,523	311,924	3.46	1.31	1.74	16.32	17.32
South Kalimantan	22,335	43,649	2.31	0.26	0.24	1.31	1.47
East Kalimantan	124,825	338,015	3.44	1.43	1.88	17.06	13.83
North Sulawesi[c]	958,619	1,379,266	1.25	10.97	7.68	55.81	49.20
North Sulawesi	Na	1,367,032	Na	Na	7.61	Na	69.27
Gorontalo	Na	12,234	Na	Na	0.07	Na	1.47
Central Sulawesi	223,930	346,143	1.50	2.56	1.93	24.51	17.20
South Sulawesi	408,649	733,740	2.02	4.67	4.09	7.89	9.40
Southeast Sulawesi	13,552	43,415	4.01	0.16	0.24	1.90	2.44
Maluku[d]	509,878	674,811	0.97	5.83	3.76	46.80	37.08
Maluku	Na	577,208	Na	Na	3.21	Na	50.19
North Maluku	Na	97,603	Na	Na	0.54	Na	14.58
Papua	116,369	1,282,073	8.27	1.33	7.14	77.17	75.51
TOTAL	8,743,677	21,058,691	3.03	100.00	100.00	7.39	8.92

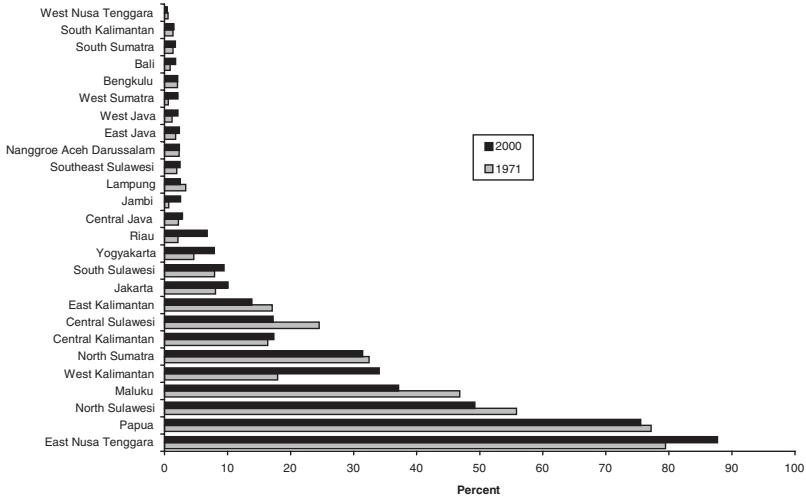
[a] South Sumatra including Bangka-Belitung,
[b] West Java including Banten,
[c] North Sulawesi including Gorontalo,
[d] Maluku including North Maluku.
* The denominator is total population in each province presented in Appendix 4.1.
** The number can be underestimated due to the inability in enumerating more than a half of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Therefore, the rate of growth may not be necessarily negative. See Chapter 5 for more discussion on the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

Papua has shown a dramatic increase in Christian population from 0.12 million to 1.28 million during 1971–2000 with the fastest growth rate of 8.27% annually. The second and the third fastest growth rates are Jambi (7.86%) and Riau (7.67%). The number of Christians grew at 5.87% annually in West Sumatra and more than 4.00% in West Java, West Kalimantan and Southeast Sulawesi. Two provinces grew at less than 1.00% annually and the remaining provinces grew between 1.00% and 3.00%.

The highest concentration of Christians in 2000 (87.67%) is found in East Nusa Tenggara, followed by Papua (75.51%) and North Sulawesi excluding Gorontalo (69.27%). The concentration of Christians is 50.19% in Maluku, but only 14.58% in North Maluku. The concentration of Christians is larger (2.63%) in Banten than that in West Java (1.97%). It is also larger (2.79%) in Bangka Belitung than that in South Sumatra (1.54%). The lowest concentration of Christians is in West Nusa Tenggara (Table 4.3.2).

As shown in Figure 4.3.3, East Nusa Tenggara has an increasing concentration of Christians — indeed it has had the largest concentration of Christians in both the 1971 and 2000 censuses. Papua and North Sulawesi (including Gorontalo) have a declining concentration. North Sumatra, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, East

FIGURE 4.3.3
The Christian Concentration in Each Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.3.2.

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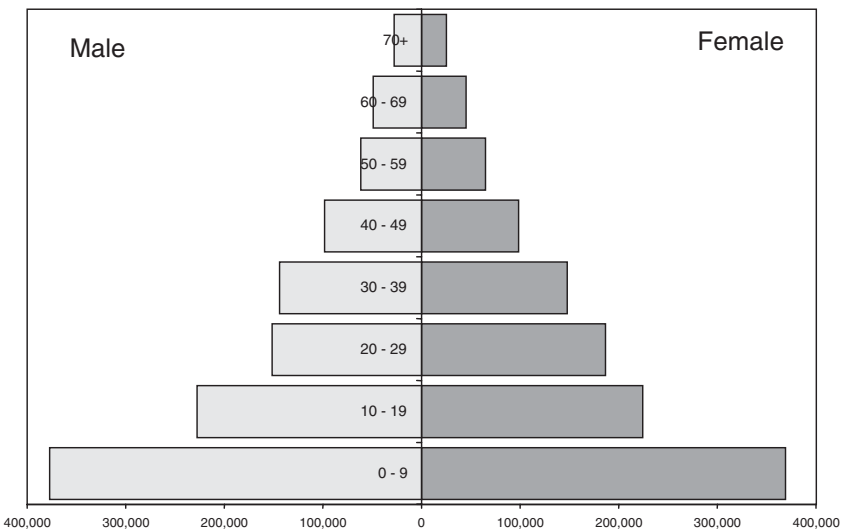
Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and Maluku (including North Maluku) have also experienced a decreasing concentration of Christians to their total population. A significant decline is seen in Maluku (including North Maluku), Central Sulawesi and North Sulawesi (including Gorontalo). The remaining provinces have a rising concentration, with West Kalimantan having the largest increase, from 17.91% in 1971 to 34.01% in 2000.

4.4 The Hindus

Figures 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 show a great shift in the shape of the pyramid of the Hindu population, from a very broad base, to a narrowing base with the peak at age 20–29 years old. The percentage of the young Hindu population (aged 10 years and below) in 1971 was 32.49%, almost the same as 32.07% for the Muslims and larger than 31.99% for the Christians. However, the percentage of the young Hindu population has declined to 18.10%, smaller than 20.20% of Muslims and 21.84% of Christians. On the other hand, the percentage of the elderly Hindu population in 1971 was 6.38%, larger than 4.39% for the Muslims and 4.31% for the Christians; it rose to 9.22% in 2000, also larger than 6.72% for the Muslims and 6.10% for the Christians. In other words,

FIGURE 4.4.1
The Hindu Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.4.1.

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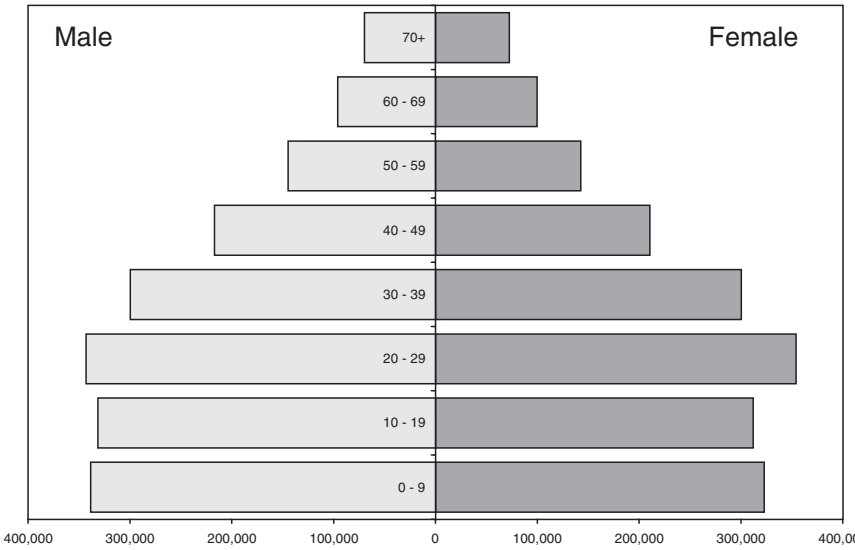
FIGURE 4.4.2
The Hindu Population Pyramid:
Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.4.1.

the Hindu population has become much older than the Muslim and Christian population in 2000. See Table 4.4.1.

The relatively fast shift of the population pyramid for Hindus indicates both a rapid decline in fertility and an already low level of fertility. This is why the number of Hindus has been growing at a relatively low rate of 1.71% annually in the period of 1971–2000. This rate is lower than the rate of growth of the Muslim and Christian populations.

At the provincial level, the annual growth rate of the Hindu population varies very widely (Table 4.4.2), from a negative of 3.47% in Yogyakarta to a positive of 24.42% in Southeast Sulawesi. The Hindu are also disappearing in Central Java (– 2.35%), West Sumatra (– 0.72%), and Maluku (including North Maluku, – 0.16%).

However, generally the number of Hindus in most provinces has increased faster than the national rate. The Hindu population has been growing at more than 10.00% annually in 11 provinces: Riau, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and Papua. Five provinces are growing at more than 2.5%

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TABLE 4.4.1
Number and Percentage of the Hindu Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971[a]						
0–9	377,190	368,854	746,044	33.17	31.82	32.49
10–19	227,719	224,064	451,783	20.02	19.33	19.67
20–29	151,659	186,199	337,858	13.34	16.06	14.71
30–39	143,803	147,464	291,267	12.65	12.72	12.68
40–49	98,417	98,055	196,472	8.65	8.46	8.56
50–59	61,647	64,669	126,316	5.42	5.58	5.50
60–69	49,007	44,912	93,919	4.31	3.87	4.09
70+	27,739	24,881	52,620	2.44	2.15	2.29
Not stated	0	20	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1,137,181	1,159,118	2,296,299	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000[b]						
0–9	338,562	322,378	660,940	18.41	17.79	18.10
10–19	331,395	311,679	643,074	18.02	17.20	17.61
20–29	343,067	353,915	696,982	18.65	19.53	19.09
30–39	299,538	300,074	599,612	16.28	16.56	16.42
40–49	217,002	210,315	427,317	11.80	11.60	11.70
50–59	144,584	142,436	287,020	7.86	7.86	7.86
60–69	95,689	99,461	195,150	5.20	5.49	5.34
70+	69,535	72,094	141,629	3.78	3.98	3.88
Not stated	111	104	215	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	1,839,483	1,812,456	3,651,939	100.00	100.00	100.00

[a] Calculated from Table 12, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).
[b] Calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

annually. The growth rate of the Hindu population in Bali is only 1.14%, because Bali has the lowest fertility rate of all provinces in Indonesia.

The distribution of Hindus throughout Indonesia shows that they live in all provinces but mostly in Bali. In 1971, the vast majority of Indonesia's Hindus (86.13%) lived in Bali. However, more Hindus lived outside Bali during the period of 1971–2000. Only 75.35% of the Hindu population lived in Bali in 2000.

East Java is the province with the second largest number of Hindus in 1971, but Central Kalimantan has become the second largest in 2000. West Nusa Tenggara was the third in 1971, but East Java is the third in

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TABLE 4.4.2
Number, Growth Rate, Distribution, and Concentration of the Hindus by Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Province	Number of Hindus		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	299	253**	–0.58	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
North Sumatra	12,947	21,329	1.72	0.56	0.58	0.20	0.19
West Sumatra	293	238	–0.72	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Riau	266	9,059	12.17	0.01	0.25	0.02	0.19
Jambi	260	1,771	6.62	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.07
South Sumatra[a]	1,036	38,595	12.48	0.05	1.06	0.03	0.50
South Sumatra	Na	36,417	Na	Na	1.00	Na	0.53
Bangka-Belitung	Na	2,178	Na	Na	0.06	Na	0.24
Bengkulu	44	4,241	15.75	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.27
Lampung	31,828	97,532	3.86	1.39	2.67	1.15	1.47
Jakarta	6,845	28,508	4.92	0.30	0.78	0.15	0.34
West Java[b]	3,493	70,715	10.37	0.15	1.94	0.02	0.16
West Java	Na	35,114	Na	Na	0.96	Na	0.10
Banten	Na	35,601	Na	Na	0.98	Na	0.44
Central Java	54,007	27,297	–2.35	2.35	0.75	0.25	0.09
Yogyakarta	15,652	5,715	–3.47	0.68	0.16	0.63	0.18
East Java	98,155	129,655	0.96	4.27	3.55	0.38	0.37
Bali	1,977,807	2,751,828	1.14	86.13	75.35	93.29	87.44
West Nusa Tenggara	59,957	101,898	1.83	2.61	2.79	2.72	2.66
East Nusa Tenggara	182	5,226	11.58	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.14

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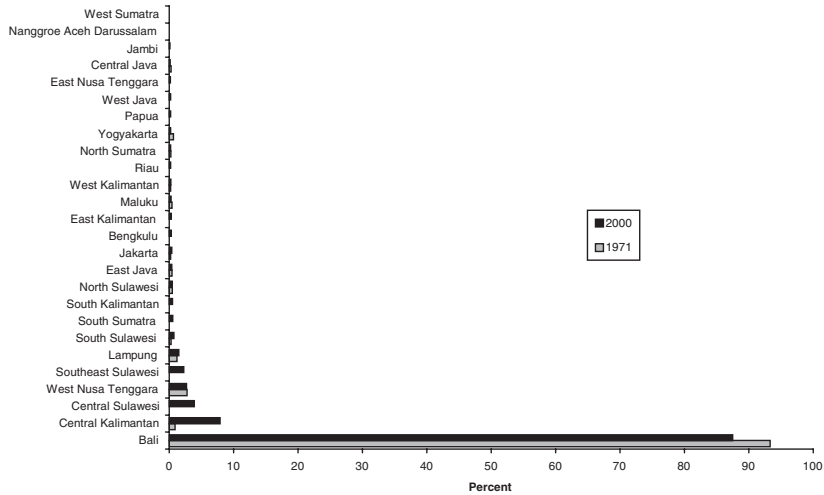
TABLE 4.4.2 (continued)

Province	Number of Hindus		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
West Kalimantan	3,391	7,868	2.90	0.15	0.22	0.17	0.21
Central Kalimantan	6,110	141,658	10.84	0.27	3.88	0.87	7.87
South Kalimantan	463	13,564	11.65	0.02	0.37	0.03	0.46
East Kalimantan	207	6,613	11.95	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.27
North Sulawesi[c]	7,085	11,606	1.70	0.31	0.32	0.41	0.41
North Sulawesi	Na	9,828	Na	Na	0.27	Na	0.50
Gorontalo	Na	1,778	Na	Na	0.05	Na	0.21
Central Sulawesi	245	77,292	19.84	0.01	2.12	0.03	3.84
South Sulawesi	11,470	53,406	5.30	0.50	1.46	0.22	0.68
Southeast Sulawesi	33	39,300	24.42	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.21
Maluku[d]	4,192	3,998	–0.16	0.18	0.11	0.38	0.22
Maluku	Na	3,858	Na	Na	0.11	Na	0.34
North Maluku	Na	140	Na	Na	0.00	Na	0.02
Papua	32	2,774	15.39	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.16
TOTAL	2,298,270	3,778,853	1.71	100.00	100.00	1.94	1.81

[a] South Sumatra including Bangka-Belitung,
[b] West Java including Banten,
[c] North Sulawesi including Gorontalo,
[d] Maluku including North Maluku.
* The denominator is total population in each province presented in Appendix 4.1.
** The number can be underestimated due to the inability in enumerating more than a half of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Therefore, the rate of growth may not be necessarily negative. See Chapter 5 for more discussion on the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

FIGURE 4.4.3
The Hindu Concentration in Each Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.4.2.

2000. The fourth largest was in Central Java in 1971 and in West Nusa Tenggara in 2000.

The high concentration of Hindus is in Bali only, though this has declined from 93.29% of the Bali population in 1971 to 87.44% in 2000. The concentration in other provinces is generally very low except for significant increases in Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi (Figure 4.4.3).

4.5 The Buddhists

At stated earlier, Confucianism was not recognized by the Soeharto regime after 1979. In Java, if not all over Indonesia, all Confucians were recorded as Buddhists on their identity card and marriage registration documents. As a result, the number of Buddhists in 2000 would have included some Confucians.

The Buddhist population is the smallest among the official religions. It is also the oldest population, meaning that it has the smallest percentage of young population (aged 10 years and below) and the largest percentage of old population (aged 60 years and over). The percentage of the young Buddhist population was 27.34% in 1971,

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declining to 15.31% in 2000; and the percentage of old Buddhist population was 5.92% in 1971, rising to 9.20% in 2000 (Table 4.5.1). The Buddhist population pyramid in 2000 shows an older structure compared to the one in 1971. (See Figures 4.5.1 and 4.5.2.)

The fertility decline has also had a significant impact on the declining number of births since 1980 among Buddhists. The population pyramid of the Buddhists is similar to that for the ethnic Chinese — it is very likely that the vast majority of the Buddhists are indeed ethnic Chinese.

TABLE 4.5.1
Number and Percentage of the Buddhist Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971[a]						
0–9	151,563	147,102	298,665	27.32	27.37	27.34
10–19	133,570	122,873	256,443	24.08	22.86	23.48
20–29	80,935	84,669	165,604	14.59	15.75	15.16
30–39	70,986	70,934	141,920	12.80	13.20	12.99
40–49	50,539	46,599	97,138	9.11	8.67	8.89
50–59	34,571	32,593	67,164	6.23	6.06	6.15
60–69	21,856	21,276	43,132	3.94	3.96	3.95
70+	10,380	11,147	21,527	1.87	2.07	1.97
Not stated	380	341	721	0.07	0.06	0.07
TOTAL	554,780	537,534	1,092,314	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000[b]						
0–9	132,418	127,068	259,486	15.34	15.28	15.31
10–19	181,774	173,227	355,001	21.06	20.83	20.95
20–29	144,205	139,205	283,410	16.71	16.74	16.72
30–39	123,332	122,042	245,374	14.29	14.68	14.48
40–49	122,272	116,232	238,504	14.16	13.98	14.07
50–59	82,880	74,169	157,049	9.60	8.92	9.27
60–69	49,228	48,320	97,548	5.70	5.81	5.76
70+	27,084	31,176	58,260	3.14	3.75	3.44
Not stated	24	26	50	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	863,217	831,465	1,694,682	100.00	100.00	100.00

[a] Calculated from Table 12, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).
[b] Calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

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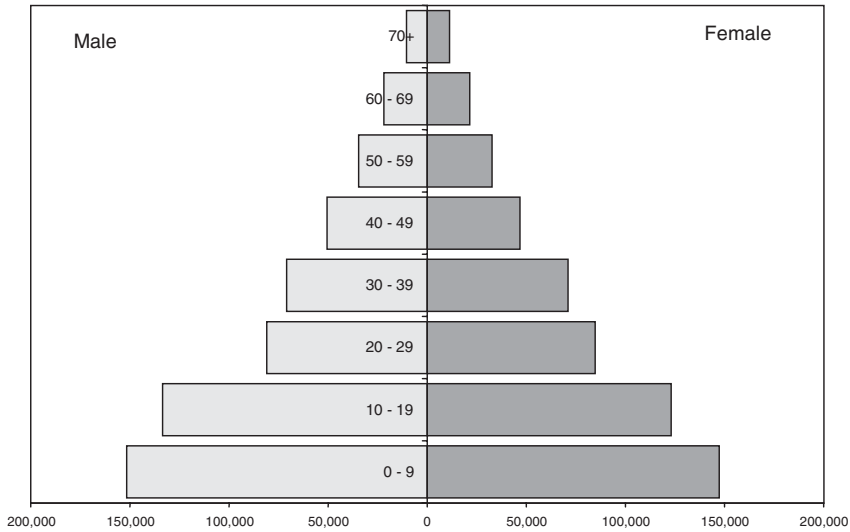
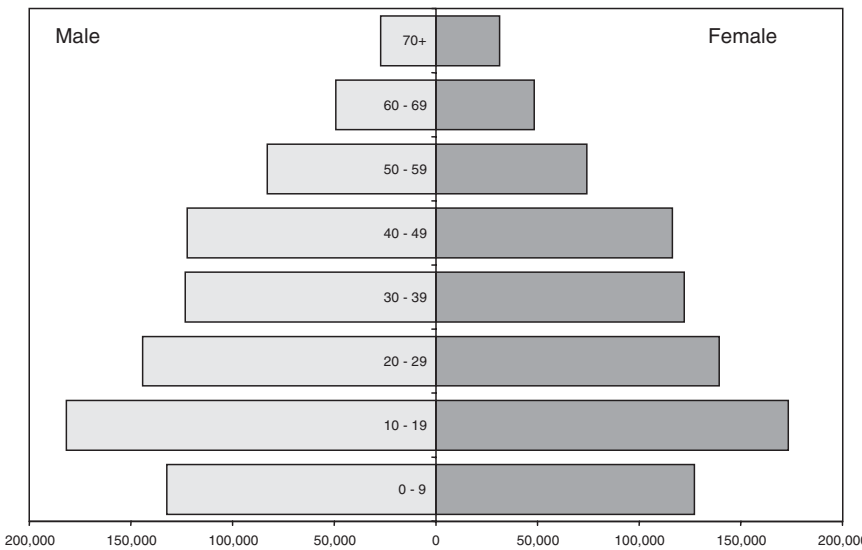
FIGURE 4.5.1
The Buddhist Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.5.1.

FIGURE 4.5.2
The Buddhist Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.5.1.

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TABLE 4.5.2
Number, Growth Rate, Distribution, and Concentration of the Buddhists by Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Province	Number of Buddhists		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	12,687	6,435**	–2.34	1.16	0.38	0.63	0.37
North Sumatra	264,862	324,864	0.70	24.25	19.17	4.00	2.82
West Sumatra	9,408	4,998	–2.18	0.86	0.29	0.34	0.12
Riau	67,507	198,710	3.72	6.18	11.73	4.11	4.18
Jambi	1,444	29,136	10.36	0.13	1.72	0.14	1.21
South Sumatra[a]	52,053	130,485	3.17	4.77	7.70	1.51	1.68
South Sumatra	Na	65,468	Na	Na	3.86	Na	0.95
Bangka-Belitung	Na	65,017	Na	Na	3.84	Na	7.23
Bengkulu	1,406	2,260	1.64	0.13	0.13	0.27	0.14
Lampung	14,573	27,265	2.16	1.33	1.61	0.53	0.41
Jakarta	263,435	313,217	0.60	24.12	18.48	5.79	3.75
West Java[b]	113,213	179,844	1.60	10.36	10.61	0.52	0.41
West Java	Na	85,985	Na	Na	5.07	Na	0.24
Banten	Na	93,859	Na	Na	5.54	Na	1.16
Central Java	125,303	67,867	–2.11	11.47	4.00	0.57	0.22
Yogyakarta	25,162	3,927	–6.41	2.30	0.23	1.01	0.13
East Java	76,917	72,882	–0.19	7.04	4.30	0.30	0.21
Bali	14,426	16,569	0.48	1.32	0.98	0.68	0.53
West Nusa Tenggara	10,665	13,658	0.85	0.98	0.81	0.48	0.36
East Nusa Tenggara	303	719	2.98	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02

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TABLE 4.5.2 (continued)

Province	Number of Buddhists		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
West Kalimantan	3,811	239,408	14.28	0.35	14.13	0.19	6.41
Central Kalimantan	228	2,296	7.96	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.13
South Kalimantan	9,203	12,440	1.04	0.84	0.73	0.54	0.42
East Kalimantan	1,012	15,595	9.43	0.09	0.92	0.14	0.64
North Sulawesi[c]	7,146	3,981	–2.02	0.65	0.23	0.42	0.14
North Sulawesi	Na	3,174	Na	Na	0.19	Na	0.16
Gorontalo	Na	807	Na	Na	0.04	Na	0.10
Central Sulawesi	215	4,318	10.34	0.02	0.25	0.02	0.21
South Sulawesi	17,029	21,168	0.75	1.56	1.25	0.33	0.27
Southeast Sulawesi	81	913	8.35	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05
Malukud[d]	78	521	6.55	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Maluku	Na	341	Na	Na	0.02	Na	0.03
North Maluku	Na	180	Na	Na	0.01	Na	0.03
Papua	147	1,206	7.26	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.07
TOTAL	1,094,285	2,011,513	2.10	100.00	100.00	0.92	0.84

[a] South Sumatra including Bangka-Belitung,
[b] West Java including Banten,
[c] North Sulawesi including Gorontalo,
[d] Maluku including North Maluku.
* The denominator is total population in each province presented in Appendix 4.1.
** The number can be underestimated due to the inability in enumerating more than a half of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Therefore, the rate of growth may not be necessarily negative. See Chapter 5 for more discussion on the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

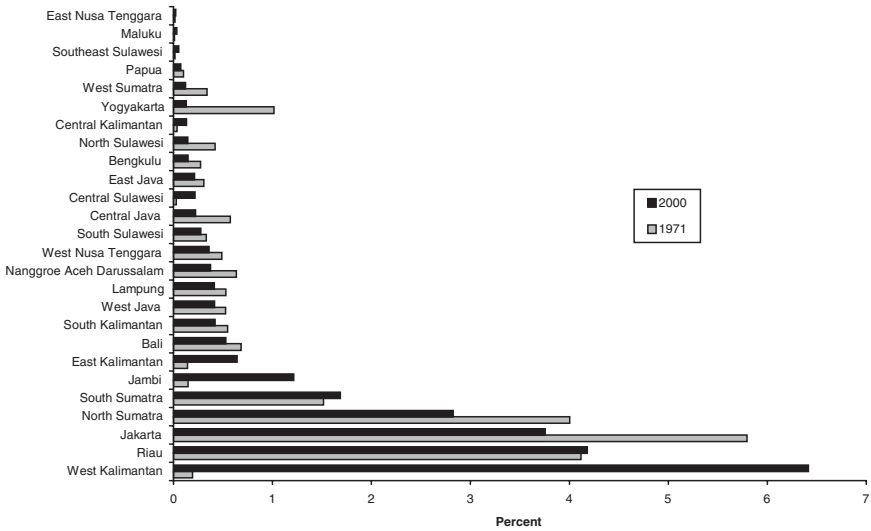
The geographical distribution of the Buddhist population has changed a lot in the period 1971–2000 (Table 4.5.2). The majority of Buddhists used to live in Java. In 1971 55.29% of the total Buddhist population of Indonesia lived there, but in 2000 this had dropped to only 37.62%.

North Sumatra remains the province with the largest number of Buddhists; and Jakarta, the second largest. The smallest number has been in Maluku (including North Maluku) and Papua in both 1971 and 2000.

West Kalimantan is the province with the most rapid increase (14.28% annually) in the Buddhist population. Jambi is the second, with 10.36%; and Central Sulawesi the third,with 10.34%. On the other hand, the size of the Buddhist population has decreased in some provinces, namely Yogyakarta (with a negative growth rate of 6.41% annually), West Sumatra (–2.18%), Central Java (–2.11%), North Sulawesi (–2.02%), and East Java (–0.19%).

Unlike other religions, there is no province where the Buddhist population is the majority. In 2000, the largest concentration was only 7.23%, found in Bangka-Belitung. The second is West Kalimantan

FIGURE 4.5.3
The Buddhist Concentration in Each Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.5.2.

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(6.41%). The smallest concentration is in East Nusa Tenggara with only 0.02%.

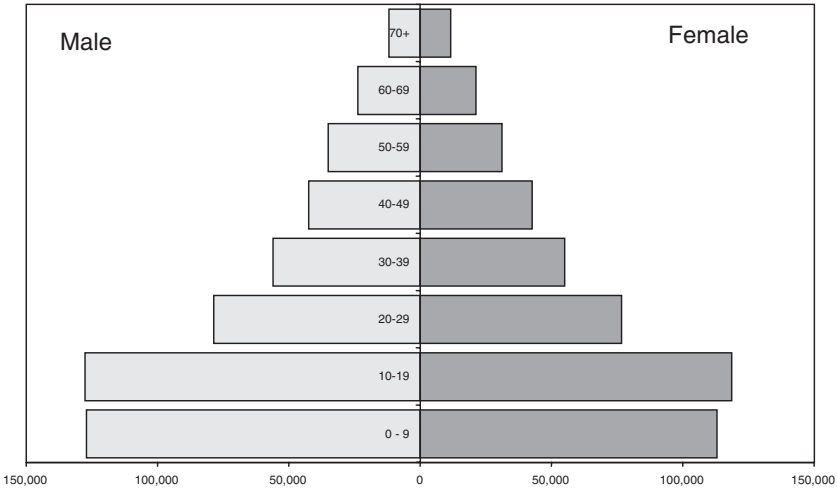
As shown in Figure 4.5.3, the concentration of Buddhists in most provinces has been decreasing in the period of 1971–2000. Bali, Nanggroe Aceh Durassalam, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi including Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, Papua, West Nusa Tenggara and all provinces on the island of Java have experienced a declining concentration of Buddhists. The remaining provinces have increasing concentrations.

4.6 Other Religious Followers

Even though the Confucian population is categorized under "others" in 2000, the number of "others" still declines drastically. The number of "others" in 2000 is less than a quarter of the number in 1971. It should be mentioned that the Confucians are almost exclusively ethnic Chinese, but ethnic Chinese are not necessarily Confucian.

The Confucian population in 1971 had already been a relatively old population (Figure 4.6.1) and the oldest among all religious groups in Indonesia. The percentage of the young Confucian population was then

FIGURE 4.6.1
The Confucian Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.6.1.

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TABLE 4.6.1
Number and Percentage of the Confucian Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–9	127,068	112,967	240,035	25.29	24.05	24.69
10-19	127,606	118,549	246,155	25.40	25.24	25.32
20-29	78,560	76,637	155,197	15.64	16.31	15.96
30-39	56,061	54,994	111,055	11.16	11.71	11.42
40-49	42,476	42,502	84,978	8.45	9.05	8.74
50-59	34,949	31,046	65,995	6.96	6.61	6.79
60-69	23,677	21,244	44,921	4.71	4.52	4.62
70+	11,894	11,622	23,516	2.37	2.47	2.42
Not stated	100	181	281	0.02	0.04	0.03
TOTAL	502,391	469,742	972,133	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Calculated from Table 12, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).

24.69% (Table 4.6.1), even lower than that of the Buddhist population (27.34%); the percentage of old Confucian population was then 7.04%, even larger than the Buddhist population (5.92%). This finding is consistent with the findings in the population pyramid of the ethnic Chinese in 2000.

There were 972 thousand Confucians in 1971. They constituted 0.82% of the total Indonesian population, scattered in all provinces, with the highest percentage (16.67% or 162 thousand) living in East Java and the lowest percentage (0.02%) living in West Sumatra and North Sulawesi (Table 4.6.2). There are five other provinces (Riau, South Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, and West Kalimantan) having more than 100 thousand Confucians. They accounted for 9.40% of Riau's total population, 2.93% of South Sumatra's total population, 6.58% of West Kalimantan's total population and about 0.50% each of the total population of West Java and Central Java.

The number of Confucians in 1971 was more than two times the number of "others" in 2000. If the "others" in 2000 is exclusively Confucians, then the data has indicated a dramatic decline in the number of Confucians. If the "others" in 2000 is not exclusively Confucians, then the decline has been more dramatic.

Most of the "others" in 2000 were below 50 years old in 1971, and the remaining were born in the period of 1971–2000. The "others" aged 50 and over in 1971 may have died by 2000. In other words, the

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TABLE 4.6.2
Number, Distribution, and Concentration of the Confucians by Province: Indonesia, 1971

Province	Number	Distribution	Concentration
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,422	0.15	0.07
North Sumatra	10,312	1.06	0.16
West Sumatra	165	0.02	0.01
Riau	154,229	15.87	9.40
Jambi	19,773	2.03	1.97
South Sumatra	100,659	10.35	2.93
Bengkulu	1,029	0.11	0.20
Lampung	15,127	1.56	0.54
Jakarta	74,072	7.62	1.63
West Java	108,663	11.18	0.50
Central Java	111,983	11.52	0.51
Yogyakarta	5,566	0.57	0.22
East Java	162,059	16.67	0.64
Bali	1,286	0.13	0.06
West Nusa Tenggara	11,474	1.18	0.52
East Nusa Tenggara	6,204	0.64	0.27
West Kalimantan	132,974	13.68	6.58
Central Kalimantan	1,924	0.20	0.27
South Kalimantan	3,937	0.40	0.23
East Kalimantan	14,551	1.50	1.99
North Sulawesi	154	0.02	0.01
Central Sulawesi	1,792	0.18	0.20
South Sulawesi	26,918	2.77	0.52
Southeast Sulawesi	467	0.05	0.07
Maluku	4,346	0.45	0.40
Papua	1,047	0.11	0.69
TOTAL	972,133	100.00	0.82

Sources: Calculated from Table 13, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).

"others" in 2000 come from the relatively young (under 50) of "others" and "Confucianism" in 1971 as well as those born during 1971–2000. It is likely therefore that the relatively younger generation of the ethnic Chinese in 1971 and those who were born during the period 1971–2000 have not followed Confucianism.

It should be noted again that between 1979 and 1998 Confucianism was de-recognized and this may have resulted in the rapid decline in the number of Confucians. After Abdurrahman Wahid became President in 1999, Confucianism was recognized again but there was no special

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category for Confucianism in the 2000 census. In fact, until today, Confucianism has not been allowed to be registered on one's identity card, at least in Java.

The percentage of young "others" (population aged 10 years and below) is relatively large, 21.21% in 2000 (Table 4.6.3), similar to that of the Christian population, and larger than those in the other four religions. On the other hand, the percentage of old "others" (population aged 60 years and over) is also very large, 10.39%, the largest among those of the five official religions. The old "others" in 2000 come from the population aged 30 and over in 1971, while the young "others" were born during 1990–2000. The decline in both the number and

TABLE 4.6.3
Number and Percentage of Other Religious Population by Age and Sex: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971[a]						
0–9	284,979	273,854	558,833	33.42	32.87	33.15
10–19	173,995	158,408	332,403	20.41	19.01	19.72
20–29	106,275	123,861	230,136	12.46	14.86	13.65
30–39	98,130	103,769	201,899	11.51	12.45	11.98
40–49	81,443	73,900	155,343	9.55	8.87	9.21
50–59	48,836	50,603	99,439	5.73	6.07	5.90
60–69	36,247	29,662	65,909	4.25	3.56	3.91
70+	22,730	19,168	41,898	2.67	2.30	2.49
Not stated	20	22	42	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	852,655	833,247	1,685,902	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000[b]						
0–9	45,081	42,219	87,300	21.48	20.92	21.21
10–19	44,988	41,200	86,188	21.44	20.42	20.94
20–29	30,345	29,881	60,226	14.46	14.81	14.63
30–39	26,471	26,872	53,343	12.61	13.32	12.96
40–49	24,130	23,295	47,425	11.50	11.55	11.52
50–59	17,576	16,763	34,339	8.38	8.31	8.34
60–69	12,557	12,526	25,083	5.98	6.21	6.09
70+	8,690	9,007	17,697	4.14	4.46	4.30
Not stated	19	9	28	0.01	0.00	0.01
TOTAL	209,857	201,772	411,629	100.00	100.00	100.00

[a] Calculated from Table 12, *1971 Population Census, Series D* (Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik, 1975).
[b] Calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Indonesia. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*a*).

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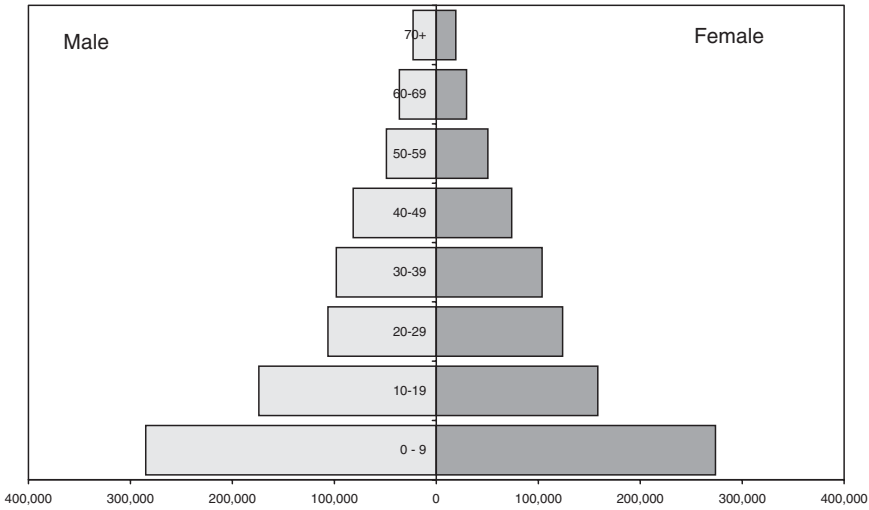
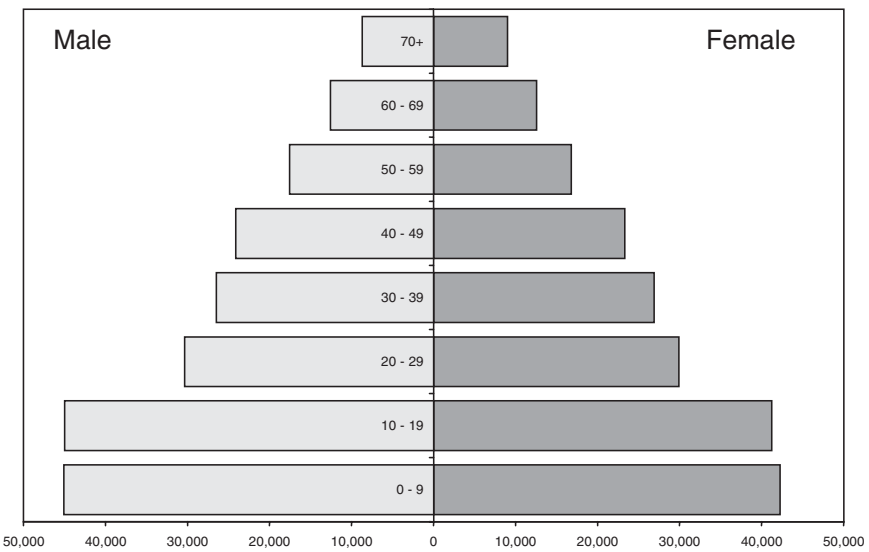
FIGURE 4.6.2
Other Religious Followers Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 1971



Source: Constructed from Table 4.6.3.

FIGURE 4.6.3
Other Religious Followers Population Pyramid: Indonesia, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.6.3.

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TABLE 4.6.4
Number, Growth Rate, Distribution, and Concentration of Other Religious Followers by Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Province	Number of Other Religious Followers		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	104	263**	3.20	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02
North Sumatra	197,164	16,355	8.58	11.69	3.97	2.98	0.14
West Sumatra	10,558	795	–8.92	0.63	0.19	0.38	0.02
Riau	14,932	11,652	–0.86	0.89	2.83	0.91	0.25
Jambi	307	1,359	5.13	0.02	0.33	0.03	0.06
South Sumatra[a]	965	26,432	11.41	0.06	6.42	0.03	0.34
South Sumatra	Na	1,662	Na	Na	0.40	Na	0.02
Bangka-Belitung	Na	24,770	Na	Na	6.02	Na	2.75
Bengkulu	557	254	–2.71	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.02
Lampung	1,438	2,858	2.37	0.09	0.69	0.05	0.04
Jakarta	5,589	10,494	2.17	0.33	2.55	0.12	0.13
West Java[b]	10,159	21,786	2.63	0.60	5.29	0.05	0.05
West Java	Na	14,353	Na	Na	3.49	Na	0.04
Banten	Na	7,433	Na	Na	1.80	Na	0.09
Central Java	14,782	12,689	–0.53	0.88	3.08	0.07	0.04
Yogyakarta	1,488	2,023	1.06	0.09	0.49	0.06	0.06
East Java	12,333	16,490	1.00	0.73	4.01	0.05	0.05
Bali	40	476	8.54	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.02
West Nusa Tenggara	0	224	***	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
East Nusa Tenggara	272,921	128,529	–2.60	16.19	31.22	11.89	3.37

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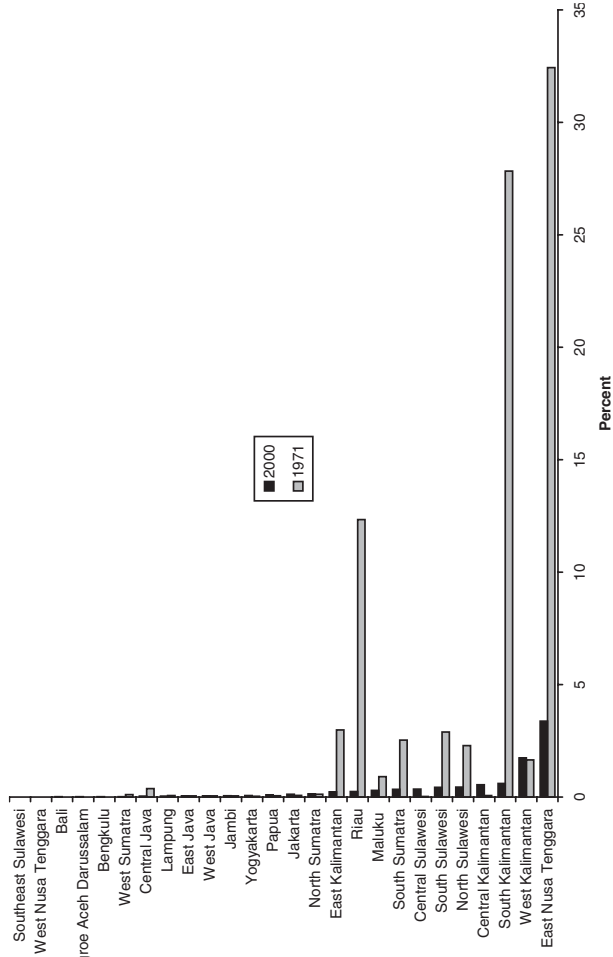
TABLE 4.6.4 (continued)

Province	Number of Other Religious Follower		Annual Growth Rate %	Distribution (%)		Concentration (%)*	
	1971	2000	1971–2000	1971	2000	1971	2000
West Kalimantan	655,097	65,065	–7.96	38.86	15.81	32.43	1.74
Central Kalimantan	195,358	9,838	–10.31	11.59	2.39	27.83	0.55
South Kalimantan	28,021	18,060	–1.51	1.66	4.39	1.65	0.61
East Kalimantan	90,285	5,683	–9.54	5.36	1.38	12.34	0.23
North Sulawesi[c]	1,141	12,258	8.19	0.07	2.98	0.07	0.44
North Sulawesi	Na	11,729	Na	Na	2.85	Na	0.59
Gorontalo	Na	529	Na	Na	0.13	Na	0.06
Central Sulawesi	26,397	7,129	–4.51	1.57	1.73	2.89	0.35
South Sulawesi	118,516	33,892	–4.32	7.03	8.23	2.29	0.43
Southeast Sulawesi	25	20	–0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maluku[d]	27,617	5,305	–5.69	1.64	1.29	2.53	0.29
Maluku	Na	4,457	Na	Na	1.08	Na	0.39
North Maluku	Na	848	Na	Na	0.21	Na	0.13
Papua	108	1,700	9.50	0.01	0.41	0.07	0.10
TOTAL	1,685,902	479,410	–4.34	100.00	100.00	1.42	0.20

[a] South Sumatra including Bangka-Belitung,
[b] West Java including Banten,
[c] North Sulawesi including Gorontalo,
[d] Maluku including North Maluku.
* The denominator is total population in each province presented in Appendix 4.1.
** The number can be underestimated due to the inability in enumerating more than a half of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Therefore, the rate of growth may not be necessarily negative. See Chapter 5 for more discussion on the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.
***The growth rate is very high, but it cannot be calculated because there was no "Other Religious" followers in 1971.

FIGURE 4.6.4
Other Religious Followers Concentration in Each Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 4.6.4.

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percentage of "others" (those who do not choose one of the official religions) may imply that the generation born during 1970–2000 is more likely to choose one of the official religions, compared to the older generation born before 1970.

The largest number of those classified under "others" in 2000 was observed in East Nusa Tenggara (128 thousand) and West Kalimantan (65 thousand). As shown in Table 4.6.4, the largest concentration of "others" was found in East Nusa Tenggara (3.37%), Bangka Belitung (2.75%), and West Kalimantan (1.74%). Figure 4.6.4 presents the change of concentration from 1971 to 2000 in each province.

4.7 Concluding Remarks

Indonesia is a multi-religious state. This chapter analyses the distribution of followers of five major religions, namely Islam, Christianity (Protestantism and Catholicism), Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. However, the analysis of Confucianism is rather problematic as it was no longer included in the census after 1971. The percentages of Muslims and Christians have slightly increased compared to the 1971 census while the percentages of other religions have decreased, in particular Confucianism.

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APPENDIX 4.1
Total Population by Province: Indonesia, 1971 and 2000

Province	1971	2000*
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2,008,341	1,734,722**
North Sumatra	6,620,811	11,506,808
West Sumatra	2,792,221	4,241,605
Riau	1,641,074	4,755,176
Jambi	1,005,658	2,407,166
South Sumatra	3,438,061	7,756,471
Bengkulu	519,316	1,562,085
Lampung	2,775,695	6,649,181
Jakarta	4,546,492	8,347,083
West Java	21,620,950	43,820,282
Central Java	21,865,263	30,924,164
Yogyakarta	2,488,544	3,120,478
East Java	25,508,387	34,765,998
Bali	2,120,091	3,146,999
West Nusa Tenggara	2,203,435	3,830,597
East Nusa Tenggara	2,295,279	3,808,477
West Kalimantan	2,019,924	3,732,950
Central Kalimantan	701,936	1,801,006
South Kalimantan	1,699,105	2,975,714
East Kalimantan	731,606	2,443,334
North Sulawesi	1,717,671	2,803,624
Central Sulawesi	913,662	2,012,393
South Sulawesi	5,179,911	7,801,678
Southeast Sulawesi	714,120	1,776,292
Maluku	1,089,511	1,819,732
Papua	150,786	1,697,984
TOTAL	118,369,821	201,243,999

Note: The names of the provinces follow those in 1971.
*The data do not include estimated and non-response population.
**The number can be underestimated due to the inability in enumerating more than a half of the total population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. See Chapter 5 for more discussion on the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.
Sources: Biro Pusat Statistik (1975) and Badan Pusat Statistik (2001*a*).

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5

Profile of Selected Provinces Between Homogeneity *and Plurality*

Due to space constraints, only a few selected provinces are included in this analysis. The selection is based on both ethnic and political considerations, as discussed in the Introduction of this book.

This chapter presents the recent population profile of the selected provinces, including their citizenship and ethnic and religious composition, which are based on the 2000 census. However, in order to trace recent population changes, the 1990 census has also been used.

5.1 Jakarta

Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia and it is also a province on the island of Java. Its population in 2000 was 8.361 million, having increased very slowly from 8.259 million in 1990 with an average annual rate of growth of 0.12%, much lower than the national rate at 1.37%. The population density has not changed much from 12,495 persons per sq km in 1990 to 12,649 persons per sq km in 2000. Jakarta has reached below replacement level fertility since the early 1990s and has experienced a negative net recent migration. During the period 1995–2000, there were 702,202 people migrating into Jakarta and

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805,343 people migrating out of Jakarta. This combination of low fertility and negative net migration may have explained the very low rate of growth of the Jakarta population.

It should be noted that the data refer to the "population" in Jakarta only, and exclude commuters and temporary migrants (who reside for less than six months in Jakarta). In fact, the "day time" population is much larger that the "night time" population. The following discussion is based on the "night time" population only.

Further, Jakarta's total population includes 13,996 (0.16%) non-responses. The following analysis is based on a population of 8,347,083, excluding the non-responses. This number consists of 8,324,707 Indonesian citizens and 22,376 foreigners (Table 5.1.1). The foreign ethnic Chinese make up the largest number of foreigners. There are 6,486 foreign ethnic Chinese, or 28.99% of total foreigners in Jakarta (Table 5.1.2). The following discussion on ethnicity refers to Indonesian citizens only.

The Javanese is the largest ethnic group in Jakarta, larger than the Betawi although Jakarta is the home province of the Betawi (see Figure 5.1.1). The Betawi are the second largest ethnic group in Jakarta, followed by the Sundanese, ethnic Chinese, Batak, Minangkabau, and Malay. The remaining ethnic groups (such as the Buginese, Madurese, Bantenese, and Banjarese) comprise less than 1.00% of all Indonesian citizens in Jakarta. See Table 1.2.13 for detailed information on the ethnic groups in Jakarta. Readers should be cautioned that there are still some other small ethnic groups not shown in the table: they constitute 6.48% of all Indonesian citizens in Jakarta.

The discussion on religion is based on the tables presented in Chapter 4. The Muslim population in Jakarta constitutes the majority

TABLE 5.1.1
Classification of Number of Population: Jakarta, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	8,324,707	99.57
Foreigners	22,376	0.27
Non-responses	13,966	0.16
Total Population	8,361,049	100.00

Source: Calculated and collected from Tables 01 and 08.6, *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*k*).

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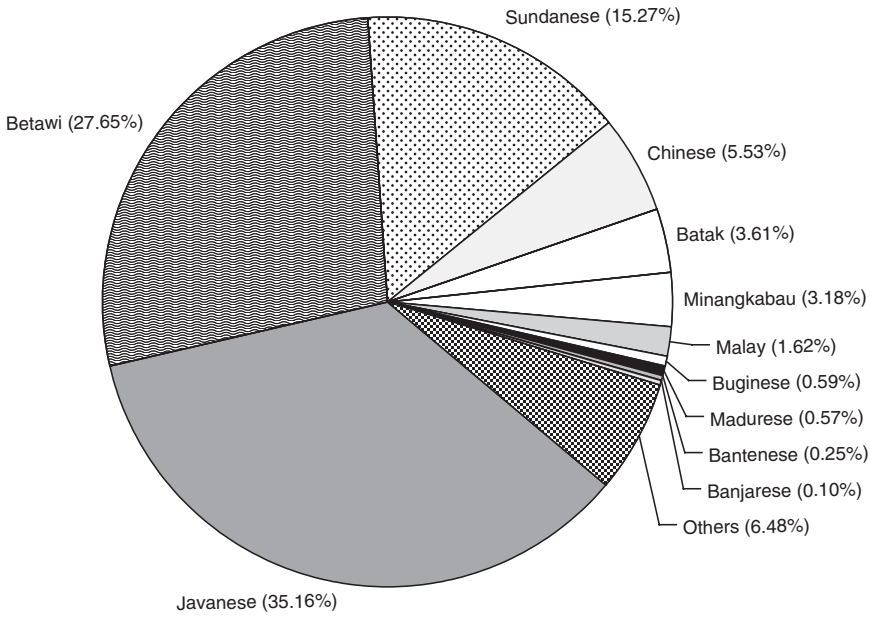
TABLE 5.1.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Jakarta, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	6,486	28.99
Japanese	2,873	12.84
Korean	1,956	8.74
British	1,600	7.15
Others	9,461	42.28
Total	22,376	100.00

Source: Table 07.6 in *Population of D.K.I Jakarta. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*k*).

FIGURE 5.1.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Jakarta, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.13.

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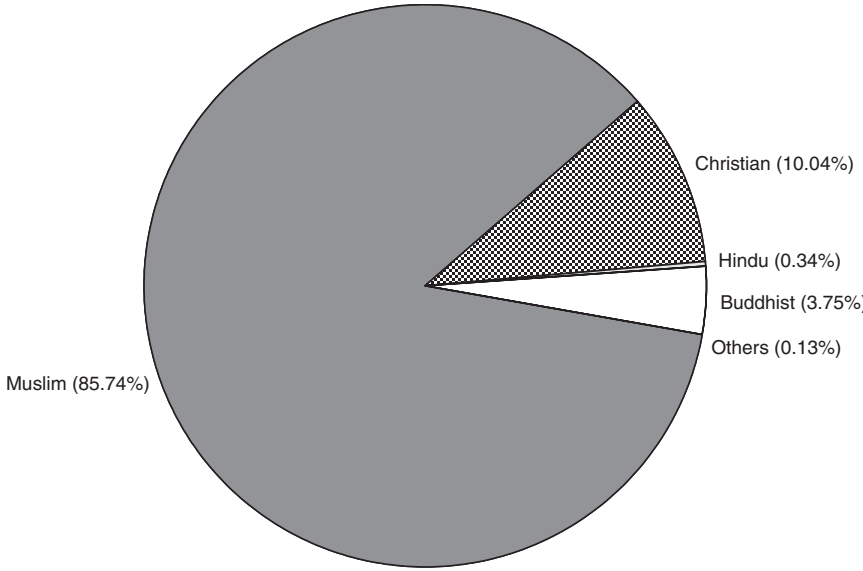
FIGURE 5.1.2
Religious Composition: Jakarta, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.6 in *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*k*).

(85.74%) of the total population (including foreigners), followed by Christian, Buddhist, and Hindu (Figure 5.1.2). A very small percentage (0.13%) belongs to other religions. In terms of size, the number of followers of each religion increased in the last three decades. It should be noted that the number of Buddhists living in Jakarta remains the second largest across provinces in the period 1971–2000. However, its percentage to the total population of Jakarta decreased from 5.79% in 1971 with the lowest (0.60%) annual growth rate among all religions in the province.

5.2 Riau and Riau Archipelago

Riau's total population in 2000 was 4.948 million (see Table 5.2.1), increasing very rapidly from 3.304 million in 1990, or an annual rate of growth of 4.04% during 1990–2000, much larger than the national rate of 1.37%. Riau has recently seen a large positive net migration.

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TABLE 5.2.1
Classification of Number of Population: Riau, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	4,750,068	96.00
Foreigners	5,108	0.10
Non-responses	192,795	3.90
Total Population	4,947,971	100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Riau. Results of the 2002 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

During 1995–2000 there were 526,711 people migrating into Riau but only 91,280 migrating out. The number of people entering Riau is more than five times the number leaving. In addition, Riau's fertility rate is still high, the Total Fertility Rate was around 3.0 in the 1990s.

The following discussion is based on the recorded responses in the 2002 census, viz. 4,755,176, although the total population was 4,947,971. Non-responses (3.90%) account for the difference.

It should be noted that the province of Riau was divided into two provinces on 24 September 2002: the province of Riau and the province of Riau Archipelago. However, the 2000 census data were published in 2001 and therefore the information has not been separated for each of the two provinces. Unless mentioned otherwise, the "Riau" in this discussion always refers to the "old" Riau, including the Riau Archipelago.

The number of foreigners is very small. The majority of foreigners are ethnic Chinese, followed by Singaporean. (See Table 5.2.2.)

TABLE 5.2.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Riau, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	2,922	57.20
Singaporean	659	12.90
American	293	5.74
Malaysian	233	4.56
Others	1,001	19.60
Total	5,108	100.00

Source: Table 08.9, *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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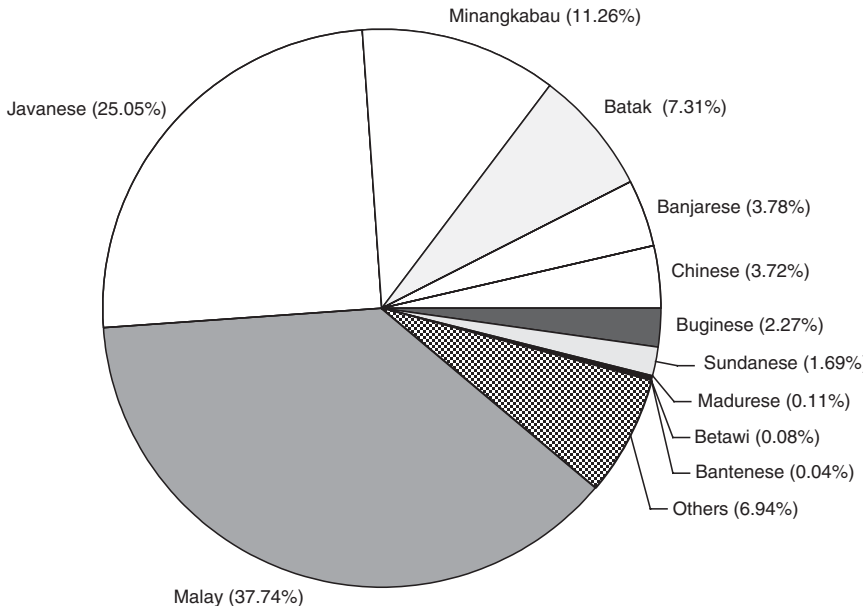
FIGURE 5.2.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Riau, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.7.

Among the Indonesian citizens, the largest ethnic group is the Malay (37.74%), followed by Javanese (25.05%), Minangkabau (11.26%), Batak (7.31%), Banjarese (3.78%), ethnic Chinese (3.72%), Buginese (2.27%), and Sundanese (1.69%). Each of the remaining published ethnic groups constitutes less than 1.00% of all Indonesian citizens in Riau (Table 1.2.7 and Figure 5.2.1).

In Pekan Baru, the capital of the province, the Minangkabau has the largest percentage (37.96%), followed by the Malay (26.10%), Javanese (15.70%), Batak (11.06%) and ethnic Chinese (2.50%). If we include the foreign Chinese in Pekan Baru, the total ethnic Chinese represent 2.69% of the total population (including all foreign residents).

From the total population in old Riau, about one million people live in the Riau Archipelago (the new province), comprising the Riau Islands (where Bintan is located), Natuna, Karimun, and Batam. If we limit the count to Indonesian citizens, the population in the Riau Archipelago consists of 20.99% of the total population of the "old" Riau.

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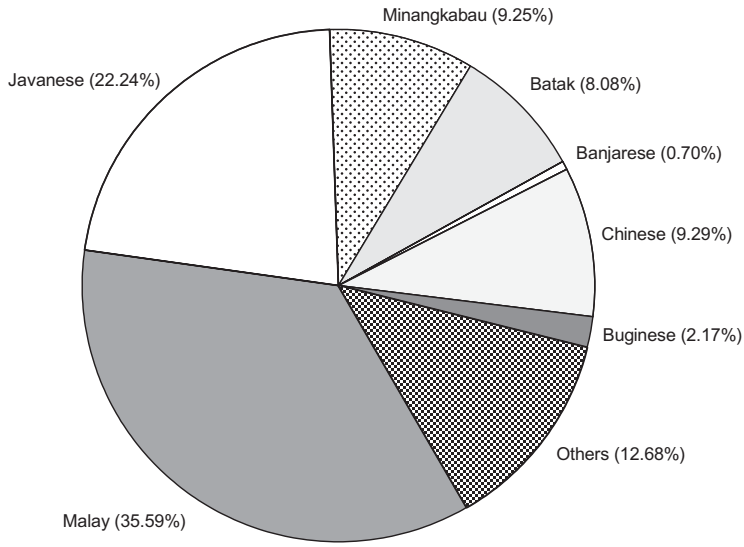
FIGURE 5.2.2
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Riau Archipelago, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 10.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

In the Riau Archipelago, as shown in Figure 5.2.2, the ethnic groups are similar to those of the Riau mainland province but the percentage distribution is slightly different with a smaller percentage of Malay and Javanese, but larger percentage of ethnic Chinese. It is interesting to see the composition of the ethnic groups in the four regions of the Riau Archipelago as shown in Figures 5.2.3 to 5.2.6. The dominance of the Malay is seen only in Natuna (85.27% of Natuna's Indonesian citizens). The percentage of other ethnic groups is small. The percentage of Malay in Riau Islands or in Karimun is not as large as in Natuna, but it is still the largest ethnic group, followed by the Javanese and ethnic Chinese. The Javanese is the largest (26.78%) ethnic group in Batam. Batam has a relatively more "equal" distribution of the ethnic groups, with Malay, Minangkabau, and Batak having almost the same share. However, in the Riau Archipelago, Batam has the largest percentage of others (16.47%), indicating that Batam may also have more varieties of ethnic groups. In other words, Batam's population is the most heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity. The number of Indonesian citizens by ethnic group is presented in Table 5.2.3.

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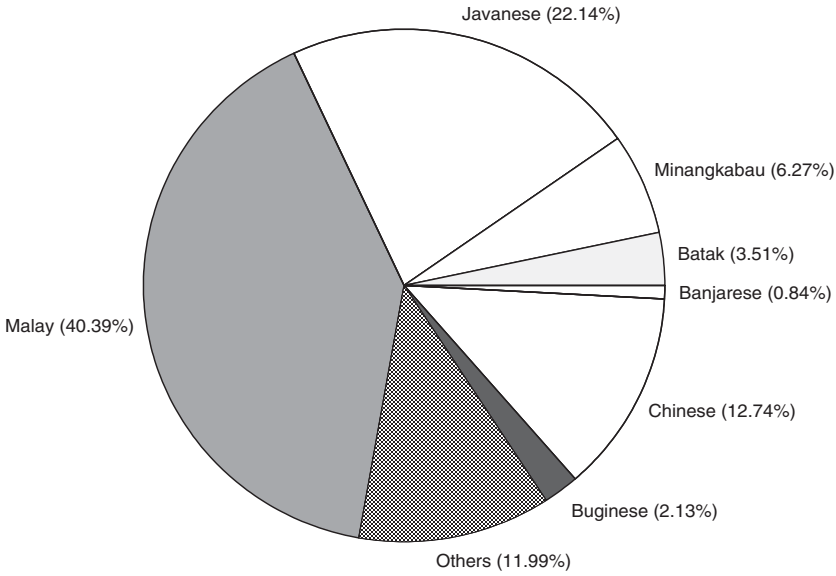
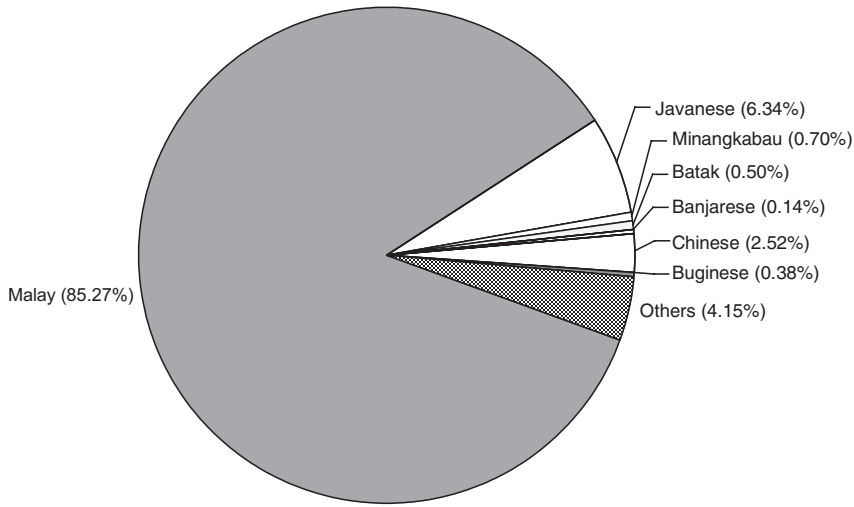
FIGURE 5.2.3
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Riau Islands, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 10.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

FIGURE 5.2.4
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Natuna, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 10.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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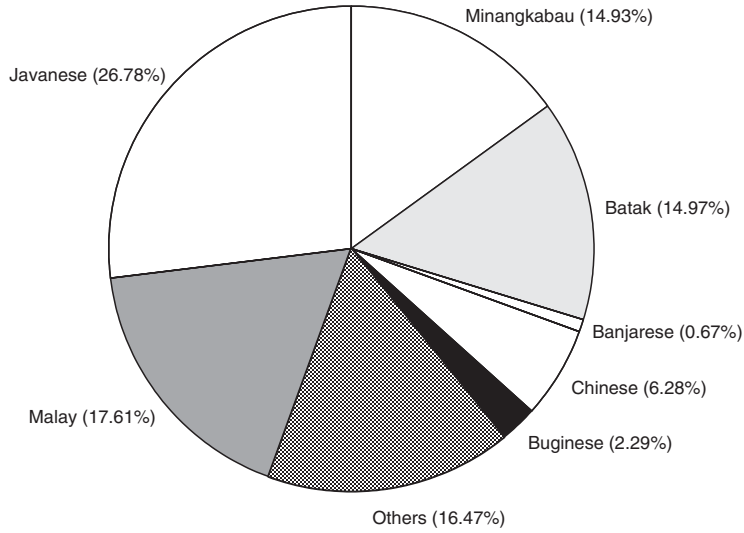
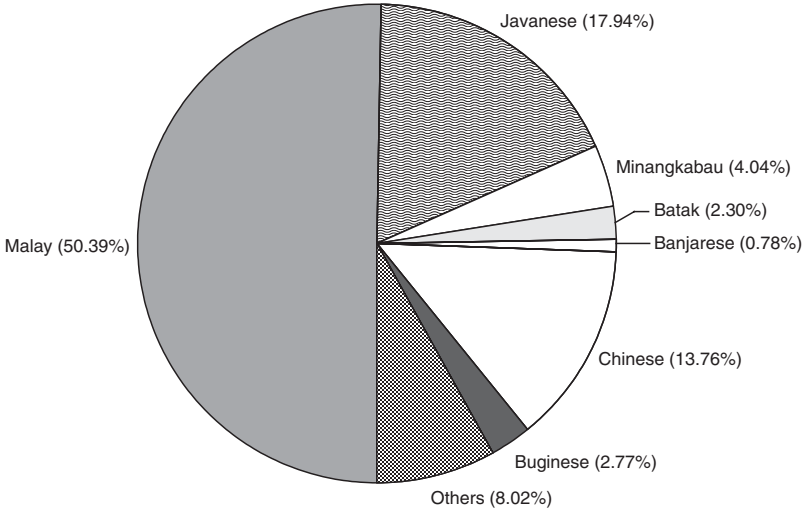
FIGURE 5.2.5
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Batam, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 10.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

FIGURE 5.2.6
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Karimun, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 10.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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TABLE 5.2.3
Number and Percentage of Indonesian Citizens in Riau Archipelago by Ethnic Groups and Region: 2000

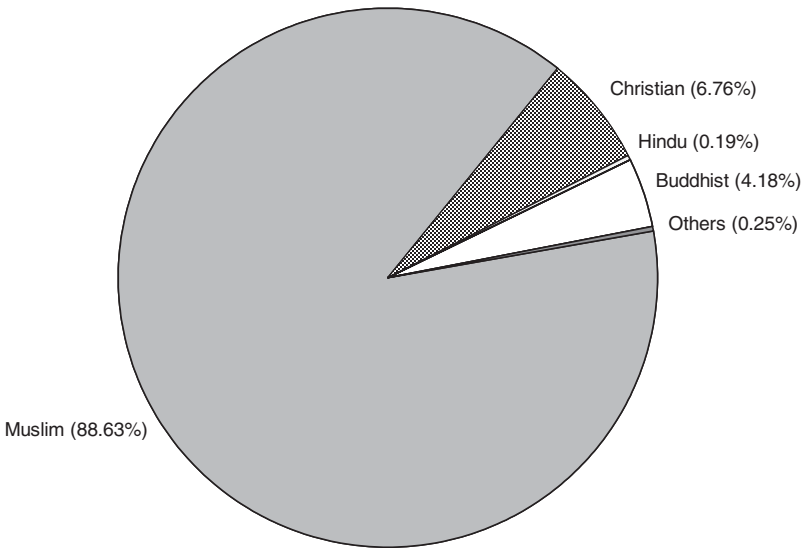
Regions	Ethnic Groups								
	Malay	Javanese	Minang-kabau	Batak	Banjarese	Chinese	Buginese	Other	Total
Number									
Riau Islands	128,923	70,676	20,023	11,192	2,676	40,682	6,785	38,273	319,230
Natuna	66,576	4,950	550	390	110	1,966	297	3,238	78,077
Batam	76,747	116,726	65,057	65,239	2,908	27,389	9,999	71,769	435,834
Karimun	82,607	29,404	6,615	3,767	1,279	22,564	4,548	13,150	163,934
TOTAL	354,853	221,756	92,245	80,588	6,973	92,601	21,629	126,430	997,075
Percentage									
Riau Islands	40.39	22.14	6.27	3.51	0.84	12.74	2.13	11.99	100.00
Natuna	85.27	6.34	0.70	0.50	0.14	2.52	0.38	4.15	100.00
Batam	17.61	26.78	14.93	14.97	0.67	6.28	2.29	16.47	100.00
Karimun	50.39	17.94	4.04	2.30	0.78	13.76	2.77	8.02	100.00
TOTAL	35.59	22.24	9.25	8.08	0.70	9.29	2.17	12.68	100.00

Source: Table 10.9, *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

As shown in Figure 5.2.7, the Muslims constitute the largest (88.63%) group in Riau's population (including foreigners), followed by the Christians (6.75%), Buddhists (4.18%), and Hindus (0.19%). A small percentage (0.25%), but larger than the Hindus, believes in other religions, not recorded in the census. In 1971, Confucianism was of a significant concentration in the province. Confucians constitute 9.40% of Riau's population, the largest concentration among all provinces.

In the year 2000, the concentration of Muslims in the Riau Archipelago was 80.72%, less than in the Riau mainland province, but the concentration of Buddhists was higher (see Figures 5.2.7 and 5.2.8). Figures 5.2.9 to 5.2.12 reveal the variations in the religious composition among the four regions in the Riau Archipelago. Natuna is almost exclusively Muslim (95.24%) while Batam has the smallest concentration (76.69%). The largest group is consistently Muslim, but the second largest group varies by region. The Buddhists are the second largest group in the Riau Islands and Karimun, while the Christians are the second largest group in Batam. Table 5.2.4 presents the number of religious followers by region in the Riau Archipelago.

FIGURE 5.2.7
Religious Composition: Riau, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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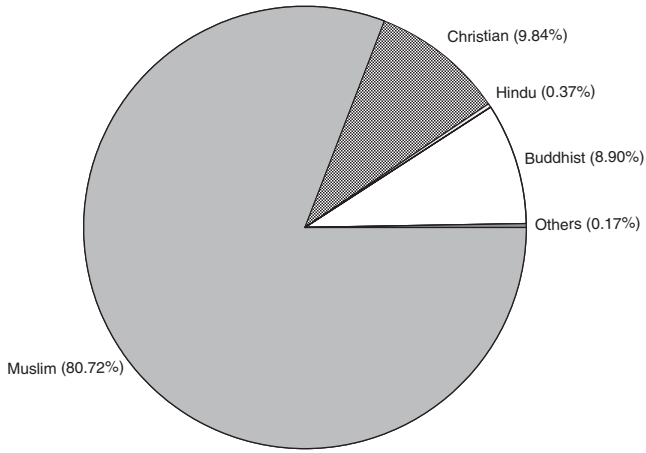
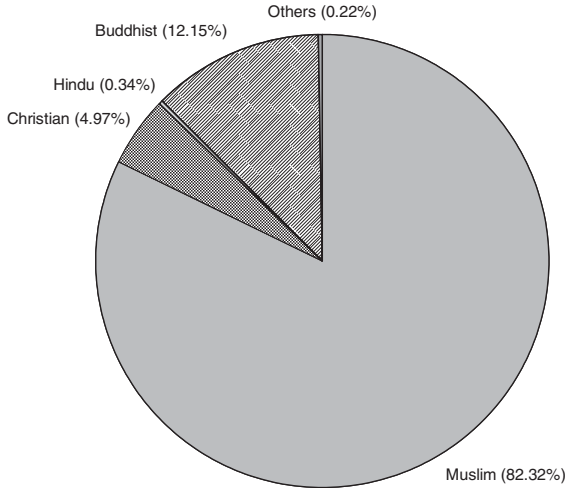
FIGURE 5.2.8
Religious Composition: Riau Archipelago, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

FIGURE 5.2.9
Religious Composition: Riau Islands, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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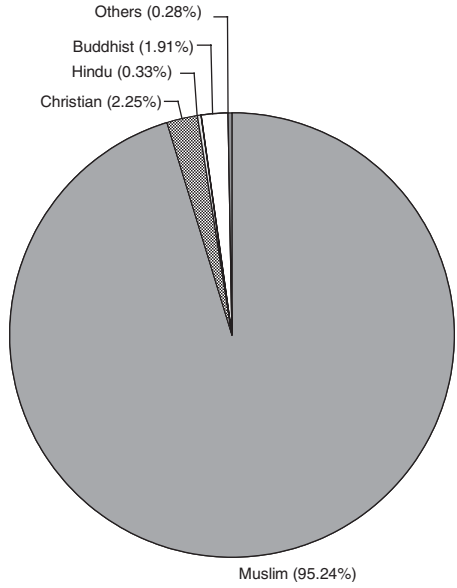
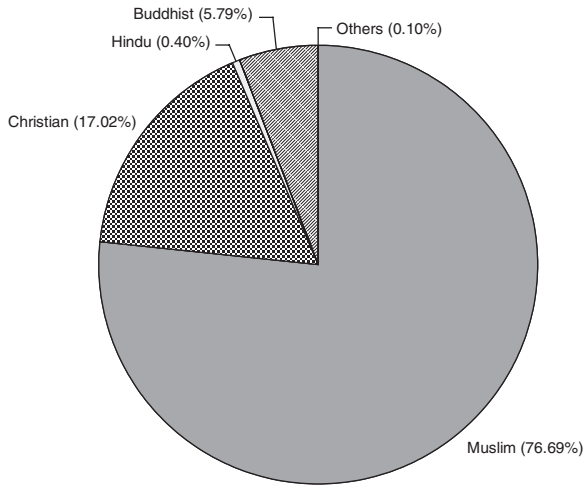
FIGURE 5.2.10
Religious Composition: Natuna, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

FIGURE 5.2.11
Religious Composition: Batam, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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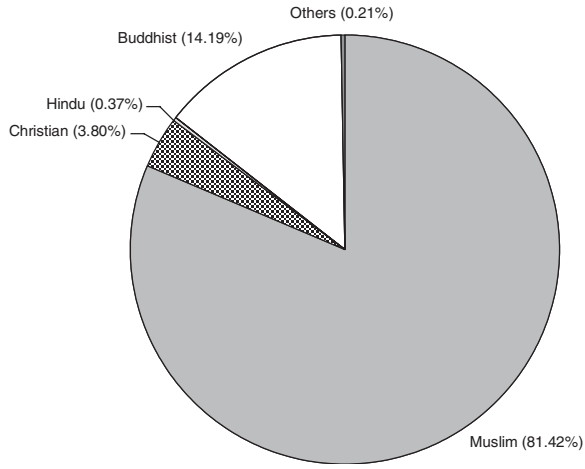
FIGURE 5.2.12
Religious Composition: Karimun, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

TABLE 5.2.4
The Number and Percentage of Religious Followers by Region: Riau Archipelago, 2000

	Religious Followers					
Region	Muslim	Christian	Hindu	Buddhist	Others	Total
Number						
Riau Islands	262,988	15,880	1,097	38,807	710	319,482
Natuna	74,361	1,757	258	1,488	217	78,081
Batam	335,408	74,456	1,738	25,304	452	437,358
Karimun	134,150	6,264	615	23,389	352	164,770
Total	806,907	98,357	3,708	88,988	1,731	999,691
Percentage						
Riau Islands	82.32	4.97	0.34	12.15	0.22	100.00
Natuna	95.24	2.25	0.33	1.91	0.28	100.00
Batam	76.69	17.02	0.40	5.79	0.10	100.00
Karimun	81.42	3.80	0.37	14.19	0.21	100.00
Total	80.72	9.84	0.37	8.90	0.17	100.00

Source: Table 06.9, *Population of Riau. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*e*).

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5.3 Maluku and North Maluku

These two provinces used to be one province, Maluku. It became two provinces on 1 January 2001. More than half (61.36%) of the "old" Maluku province lives in Maluku and the rest in North Maluku. The total population in the two provinces has been growing at a very low rate of 0.20% annually during 1990–2000, from 1.858 million in 1990 to 1.896 million in 2000. There was an increase of only 0.038 million during the period 1990–2000.

The fertility rate in "old" Maluku is still relatively high, with a Total Fertility Rate between 3.0 and 4.0. This high fertility rate should have made the population growth rate higher. Migration out of the "old" Maluku partly explains the very low growth. During the period 1995–2000, there were 111,502 people migrating out of the "old" Maluku in contrast to only 23,662 people migrating into the "old" Maluku. The number of migrants leaving the "old" Maluku is almost five times the number coming in.

TABLE 5.3.1
Classification of Number of Population: Maluku and North Maluku, 2000

Population/Province	Number	Percentage	
Maluku			
Indonesian citizens	1,148,294	98.73	60.58
Foreigners	1,605	0.14	0.08
Estimated	6,112	0.53	0.32
Non-responses	7,111	0.61	0.38
Total population	1,163,122	100	61.36
North Maluku			
Indonesian citizens	668,837	91.31	35.28
Foreigners	996	0.14	0.05
Estimated	56,965	7.78	3.01
Non-responses	5,655	0.77	0.30
Total population	732,453	100	38.64
Grand Total (Maluku and North Maluku)	1,895,575	100	

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Maluku. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ac*); Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of North Maluku. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ae*).

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Another possible explanation is the high mortality rate in all age-groups. However, to date there has not been any reliable information on adult mortality in the "old" Maluku or even in the two new provinces (Maluku and North Maluku).

Table 5.3.1 shows that the non-responses in Maluku and North Maluku altogether were relatively small, only 0.68%. However, the number of people who could not be accessed for the 2000 census in North Maluku is relatively very large — estimated to be 7.78% of the total population there. The census was much better conducted in Maluku, where only 0.53% of the total population had to be estimated.

As shown in Table 5.3.2, the foreigners consist of mostly ethnic Chinese and Arabs, though in North Maluku the percentage of other citizens comprises a quarter of the total foreigners.

There are many small ethnic groups in both Maluku and North Maluku. Examination of the data from the census volumes at both the national level and provincial level still produces very large percentages of ethnic groups under the category of "others". "Others" constitutes 41.56% of all Indonesian citizens in Maluku, and 53.56% in North Maluku. The three largest ethnic groups in Maluku (Kei, Buton, and Ambon) comprise 32.09% of all Indonesian citizens there (Figure 5.3.1).

TABLE 5.3.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Maluku and North Maluku, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Maluku		
Chinese	830	51.71
Arab	563	35.07
Others	212	13.21
Total	1,605	100.00
North Maluku		
Chinese	460	46.18
Arab	282	28.31
Others	254	25.50
Total	996	100.00

*Sources: T*able 08.9, *Population of Maluku. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ac*); Table 08.9, *Population of North Maluku. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ae*).

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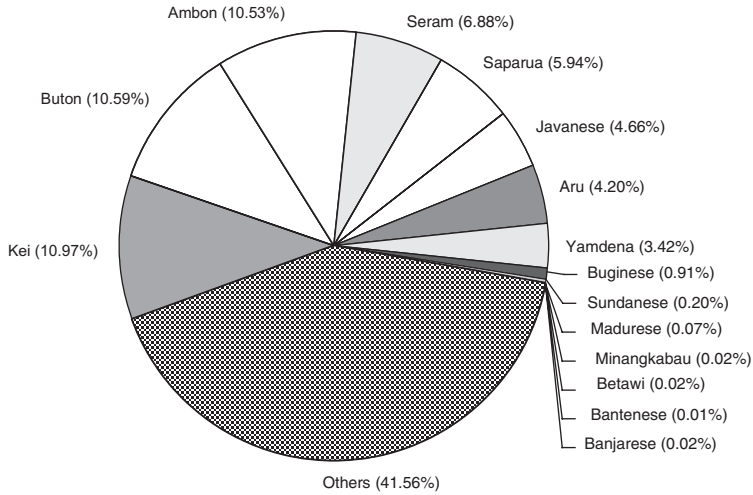
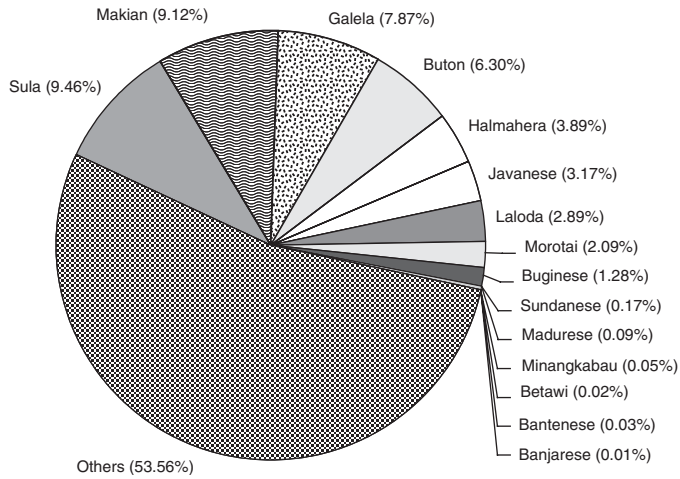
FIGURE 5.3.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Maluku, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.31.

FIGURE 5.3.2
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: North Maluku, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.32.

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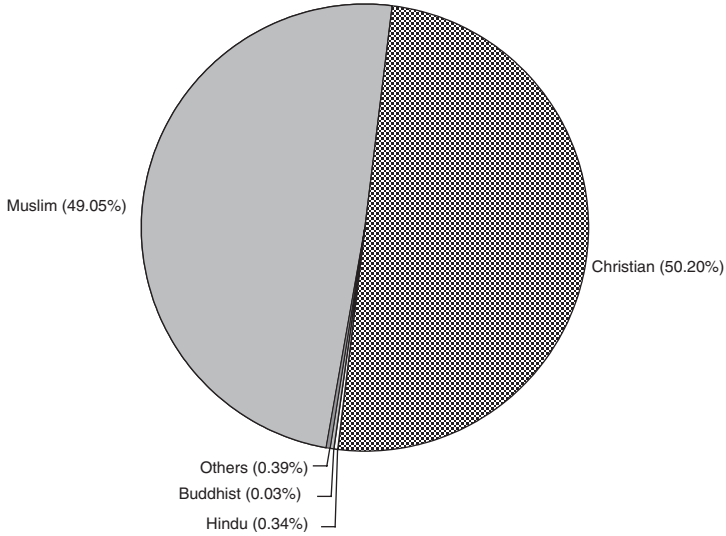
Sula, Makian, and Galela are the three largest ethnic groups in North Maluku (Figure 5.3.2); they constitute 26.45% of all Indonesian citizens in that province. The Javanese, the largest and dominant ethnic group in Indonesia, is also found significantly in both provinces: 4.66% in Maluku and 3.17% in North Maluku. The number of Indonesian citizens by ethnicity in these two provinces is presented in Tables 1.2.31 and 1.2.32.

The percentage of "others" in Ambon, the capital of Maluku, is 30.03%, smaller than that for Maluku as a whole, indicating that Ambon is less heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity compared to its province. The six largest groups are: the Ambonese (39.04%), Saparua (12.99%), Buton (7.08%), Seram (4.02%), Kei (3.38%), and Javanese (3.06%).

The foreigners in Ambon are mainly the ethnic Chinese (79.71%) and Arabs (12.47%). The pattern where the Chinese is the largest ethnic group and the Arab is the second is also seen in the regencies of Southeast Maluku and Buru. There are no foreign Arabs in the West Southeast Maluku regency, but they form the largest group of foreigners (54.44%) in Central Maluku regency, compared to the Chinese at 35.38%.

Unlike Ambon, Ternate (the capital of North Maluku) seems to be more heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity compared to its province.

FIGURE 5.3.3
Religious Composition: Maluku, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Maluku. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ac*).

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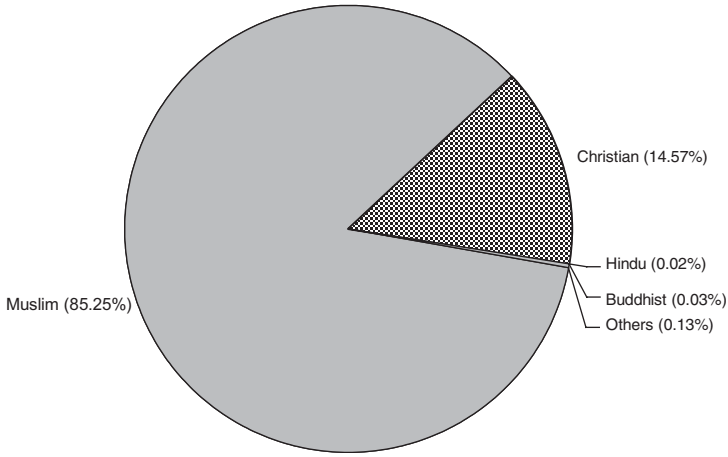
FIGURE 5.3.4
Religious Composition: North Maluku, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Maluku Utara. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ae*).

The percentage of "others" in Ternate is very large, 77.80%. There may be some big ethnic groups not shown in the published data, but it is also very likely that there are many small ethnic groups there. The largest ethnic group in Ternate is the Makian, constituting only 7.49% of all Indonesian citizens in Ternate. The next four largest groups are: the Galela (5.09%), Javanese (2.68%), Sula (1.96%), and Laloda (1.79%).

There are hardly any foreigners in Ternate. By contrast, foreigners, viz. Chinese and Arabs, are found in the two regencies in North Maluku. In the regency of North Maluku, the Chinese constitute 43.42% and Arabs, 32.42%. In the regency of Central Halmahera, the Chinese make up 52.98%; and Arabs, 19.21%.

The numbers of Muslims and Christians are almost the same in Maluku (Figure 5.3.3), where 49.05% of the total population is Muslim, compared to 50.20% Christian. A different pattern is seen in Ambon, the capital of Maluku. Christians form the largest group (73.67%), while Muslims constitute 26.21% of the whole population in Ambon.

On the other hand, the vast majority (85.25%) of the population in North Maluku is Muslim. Christians comprise 14.57% of the total population (Figure 5.3.4). Ternate, the capital of North Maluku, is almost exclusively Muslim (98.56%).

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5.4 Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam

The population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam increased from 3.416 million in 1990 to 3.929 million in 2000, with an average annual rate of growth of 1.40%, very close to the national rate. It should be especially noted that only less than half of the total population in this province could be enumerated during the census (Table 5.4.1). The number of uncounted, estimated population (51.43%) is slightly larger than the recorded population. Furthermore, the non-responses constitute 4.42% of the total population. Without the estimated number and the non-responses, the total number of population in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam in 2000 is smaller than that in 1990, with a negative growth rate of 6.77% a year during 1990–2000. The remaining discussion is limited to the data excluding both the non-responses and the estimated population.

There were only 15,361 people migrating into Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam during 1995–2000. The number of migrants into the province is very small compared to the 161,581 people migrating out during the same period.

The number of foreigners is very small. They consist of mostly ethnic Chinese (84.82%); ethnic Arabs (4.53%); and British (4.11%).

The province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is the home of the Acehnese. The Acehnese comprise 50.32% of the 1.733 million Indonesian citizens in the province; the Javanese are the second largest ethnic group (Figure 5.4.1). The picture is different in Banda Aceh, the capital of the province, where the Acehnese comprise 85.51% of all Indonesian citizens in this city. The Javanese are still the second largest ethnic group, but only constitute 5.12% of the Indonesian citizens in the city.

TABLE 5.4.1
Classification of Number of Population: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	1,732,627	44.10
Foreigners	2,095	0.05
Estimated	2,020,669	51.43
Non-responses	173,843	4.42
Total population	3,929,234	100

Source: Tables 01 and 07.9, *Population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*b*).

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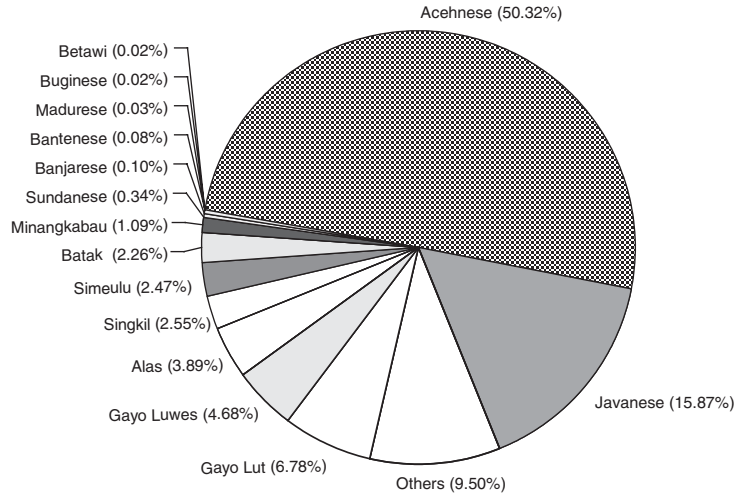
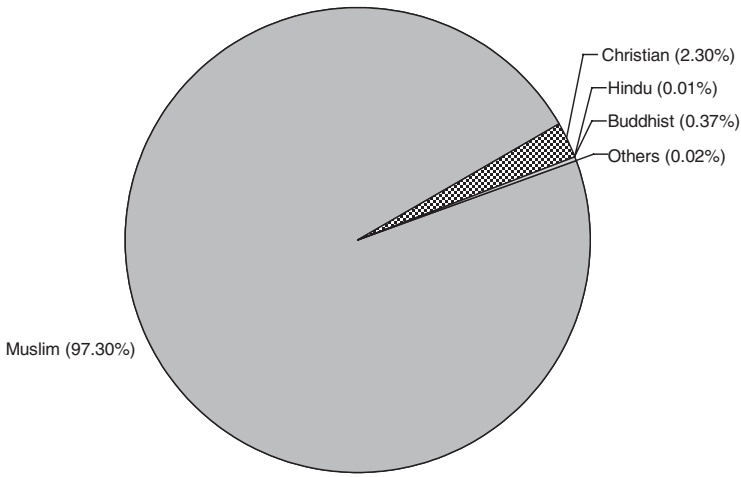
FIGURE 5.4.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.4.

FIGURE 5.4.2
Religious Composition: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Nanggore Aceh Darussalam. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*b*).

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TABLE 5.4.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	1,777	84.82
Arab	95	4.53
British	86	4.11
Others	137	6.54
Total	2,095	100.00

Source: Table 08.9 in *Population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.1* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*b*).

Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is almost exclusively (97.30%) Muslim, with about 2.30% Christians (Figure 5.4.2). Banda Aceh is also almost exclusively (97.18%) Muslim, but Buddhism is the second largest religious group (1.87%). The Christians constitute 0.87% of the population there.

5.5 Papua

The total population of Papua was 2.214 million in 2000, rising from 1.649 million in 1990, with an average rate of growth of 2.95% annually. This is a very high growth rate, especially compared to the national rate of 1.37%. During 1995–2000 the number of people migrating into Papua was double the number of people migrating out of the province: there were 63,829 migrants coming in but only 30,155 migrants going out.

TABLE 5.5.1
Classification of Number of Population: Papua, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	1,695,932	76.61
Foreigners	2,052	0.09
Estimated population	209,104	9.45
Non-responses	306,743	13.86
Total Population	2,213,831	100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Papua. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.29* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*ad*).

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TABLE 5.5.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Papua, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	962	46.88
British	394	19.80
American	244	11.89
Others	452	22.03
Total	2,052	100.00

Source: Table 08.9 *Population of Papua. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.29* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ad*).

As presented in Table 5.5.1, there were 209,104 people or 9.45% of the total population of Papua who could not be accessed and, hence, they must be estimated. Furthermore, there were 306,743 non-response population or 13.86% of the total population. The remaining discussion is based on the data without the non-responses and the estimated population.

Not many foreigners were enumerated in Papua. From the very small number of foreigners (2,052), presented in Table 5.5.2, the ethnic Chinese make up 46.88% and the British, 19.80%.

Papua is the home of many small ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. From the publication of both the provincial and national level census data, we can recover 14 large ethnic groups as presented in Table 1.2.33. From the 14 groups, eight are from outside Papua. The Javanese (outside Papua) is the largest ethnic group (12.48%), followed by Biak Numfor (7.43%), Dani (7.12%), Lani (5.05%), and Ekagi or Ekari (3.94%). The Buginese (outside Papua) is the sixth largest group (3.51%), followed by Yali (3.02%) and Ngalum (2.72%). The smallest among the 14 groups is the Banjarese (outside Papua), at a very low percentage (0.02%). The "others" still constitutes 53.24% of all Indonesian citizens in Papua (Figure 5.5.1).

The vast majority of the Papua population is Christian (75.51%), followed by Muslim (24.16%). The remaining small groups are Hindu, Buddhist, and others (Figure 5.5.2).

The ethnic and religious picture in Jayapura, the capital of Papua, is different from the one for the whole of Papua. The number of foreigners is 638, with Chinese citizenship as the majority (72.82%), followed by British (14.89%), and American (1.57%). The Javanese is

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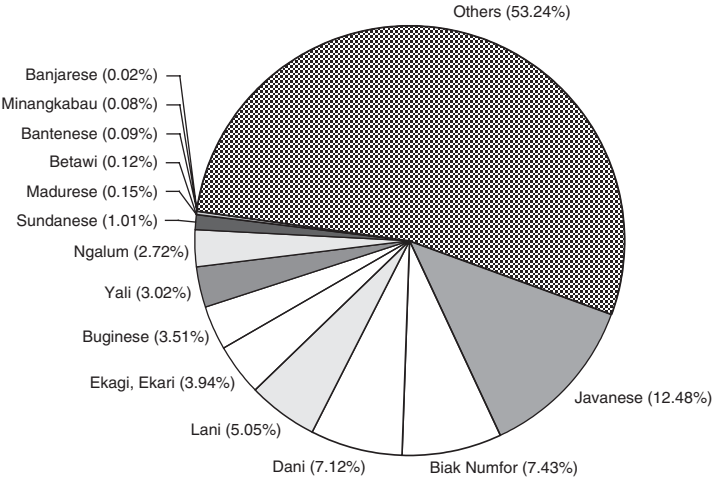
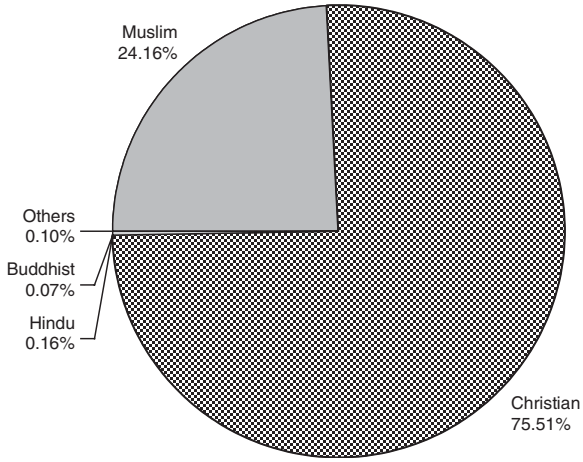
FIGURE 5.5.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Papua, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.33.

FIGURE 5.5.2
Religious Composition: Papua, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Papua. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*ad*).

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still the largest group of the all Indonesian citiens in Jayapura (19.32%). The Buginese is the second largest group (10.19%), and the Biak Numfor becomes the third group (6.10%). It should be noted, however, that from the publication of the *2000 Population Census* we still have a very high percentage (62.49%) of ethnic groups classified as "others" in Jayapura, indicating that there are many other small ethnic or sub-ethnic groups or that there may be some large ethnic groups not shown in the publication. The publication assumes that the eight largest ethnic groups in Jayapura are the same as the eight largest groups in Papua as a whole.

The Muslims constitute a much larger percentage in Jayapura than in Papua as a whole. They comprise 45.05% of the total population of the city, compared to 54.17% of Christians. The percentages of the remaining religious followers are very small, with Hindu at 0.37%, Buddhist, 0.24%, and others, 0.17%.

5.6 Central Java

The population of Central Java, one of the homes of the Javanese, increased from 28.521 million in 1990 to 31.223 million in 2000 (Table 5.6.1), with an average rate of growth of 0.91% annually, lower than the national rate. The relatively low fertility rate may partly explain the low population growth rate in this province.

Central Java has also experienced a negative net recent migration. There were only 354,204 people migrating into Central Java during 1995–2000, in contrast to 1,017,494 people who had migrated out of

TABLE 5.6.1
Classification of Number of Population: Central Java, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	30,917,006	99.02
Foreigners	7,158	0.02
Non-responses	29,905	0.96
Total Population	31,223,259	100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9 in *Population of Jawa Tengah. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*m*).

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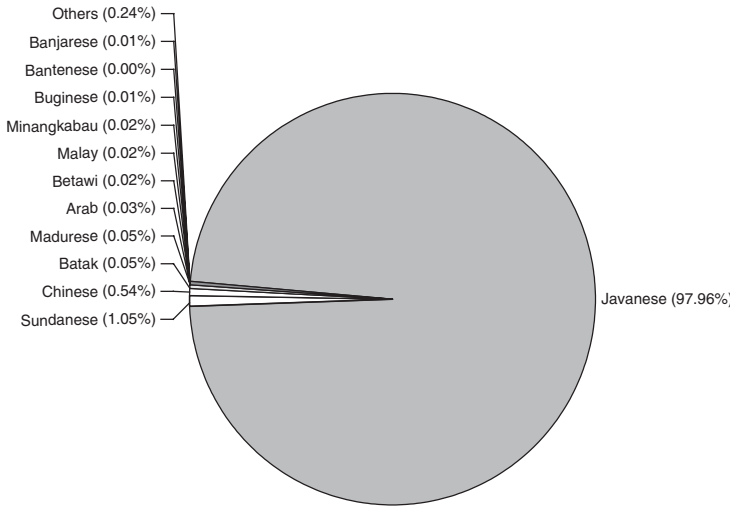
FIGURE 5.6.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Central Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.15.

Central Java during the same period. The number of non-responses is very small, 0.96%; the remaining discussion excludes the data on the non-responses.

The number of foreigners in Central Java is 7,158. They are mostly ethnic Arab (50.60%) and Chinese (24.59%).

Central Java is exclusively Javanese (97.96%) — making it the province with the largest concentration of one single ethnic group. In terms of ethnicity, Central Java is the most homogeneous province in Indonesia. The second largest ethnic group, the Sundanese, constitutes only 1.05% of all Indonesian citizens in Central Java. The ethnic Chinese constitutes 0.54%, as the third largest group; while the ethnic Arab, the sixth largest group, forms 0.03%. It should be noted that though the percentage of the non-Javanese is very small, they can be large in absolute terms because the number of Indonesian citizens in Central Java is relatively large. Table 1.2.15 present the number of Indonesian citizens in Central Java by ethnicity.

A slightly different picture is seen in Semarang, the capital of Central Java. Foreigners constitute 0.64% of the total population. The ethnic Chinese comprise 37.14% of the total foreigners; and the Arabs, 29.95%.

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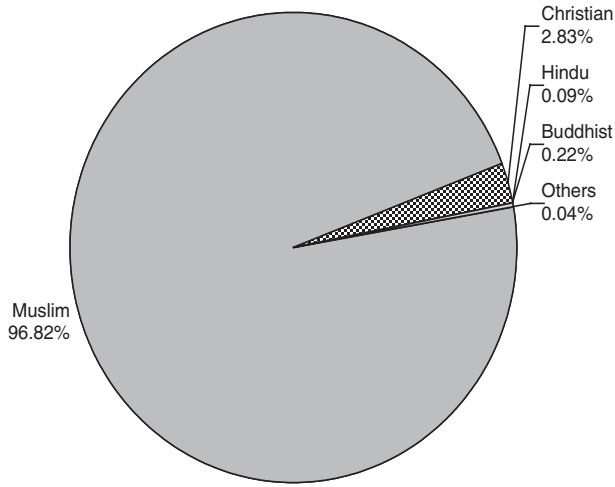
TABLE 5.6.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Central Java, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	1,760	24.59
Arab	3,622	50.60
Others	1,776	24.81
Total	7,158	100.00

Source: Table 08.9, *Population of Jawa Tengah. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*m*).

FIGURE 5.6.2
Religious Composition: Central Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Jawa Tengah. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*m*).

Central Java is almost exclusively Muslim (96.82%), while Christians (2.83%) form the second largest group of religious followers. The majority (85.86%) of Semarang population is Muslim, followed by Christian (12.89%). The Indonesian citizens in Semarang are mostly Javanese (93.24%), with the ethnic Chinese as the second largest group (4.33%).

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5.7 West Java

The provinces of West Java and Banten used to be one province called West Java. Since October 2000, Banten became a new province consisting of four regencies (Serang, Pandeglang, Lebak, and Tangerang) and two municipalities (Cilegon and Tangerang). Therefore, the West Java in the 2000 census is a "new" West Java accounting for 81.52% from the total number of population in West Java and Banten put together. To examine the growth rate of the population of West Java from 1990 to 2000, Banten's population is added to the "new" West Java. As a result, the population of "old" West Java was 43.822 million (Table 5.7.1), increasing from 35.384 million in 1990. The annual growth rate during 1990–2000 was 2.14%, higher than the rate of Indonesia as a whole.

This relatively high population growth rate is partly because of the high fertility rate in the "old" West Java, where the Total Fertility Rate was still around 3.0 during the 1990–2000 period. Another explanation is the large inflow of migrants to the "old" West Java. There were

TABLE 5.7.1
Classification of Number of Population: West Java and Banten, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage	
West Java			
Indonesian citizens	35,668,374	99.84	81.39
Foreigners	55,099	0.15	0.13
Non-responses	619	0.00	0.00
Total Population	35,724,092	100.00	81.52
Banten Province			
Indonesian citizens	8,079,938	99.77	18.44
Foreigners	16,871	0.21	0.04
Non-responses	1,468	0.02	0.00
Total population	8,098,277	100.00	18.48
Grand total (West Java and Banten)	43,822,369		100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of West Java. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.11* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*l*). Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Banten. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.15* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*p*).

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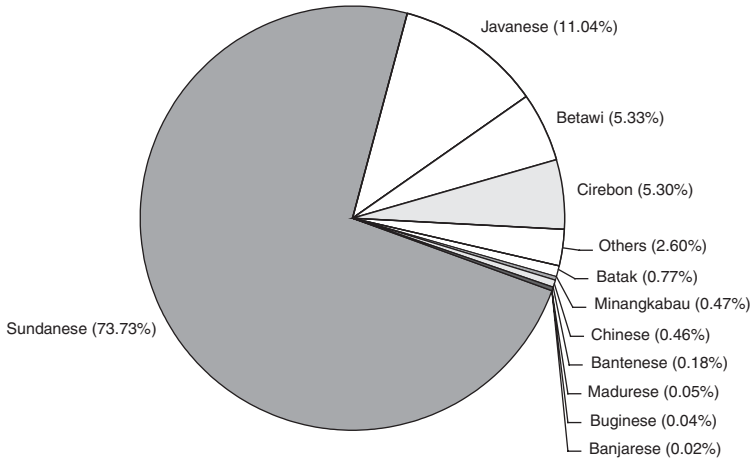
TABLE 5.7.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: West Java, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	41,717	75.71
Arab	2,686	4.87
Pakistani	1,201	2.18
Others	9,495	17.23
Total	55,099	100.00

Source: Table 08.9 in *Population of West Java. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.11* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001).

FIGURE 5.7.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: West Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.14.

1,411,797 people migrating to the "old" West Java during the 1995–2000 period. This number was more than 2.5 times 533,588, the number of people leaving the "old" West Java, during the same period.

The "new" West Java has also experienced a positive net migration. During 1995–2000 there were 1,097,021 people migrating into West Java, but there were only 631,753 people migrating out during the same period.

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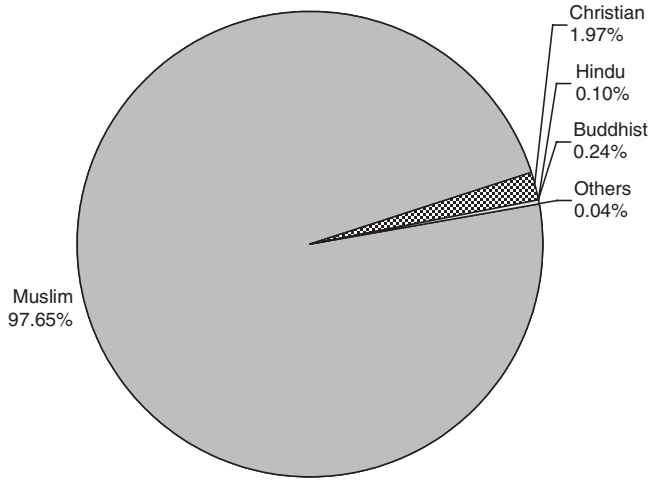
FIGURE 5.7.2
Religious Composition: West Java, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Jawa Barat. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*l*).

There is no estimated number of population, and the percentage of non-responses is almost none (see Table 5.7.1). Nevertheless, the discussion in this book excludes the non-responses. The remaining discussion in this section is limited to the "new" West Java.

The number of foreigners is 55,099 and they consist of mostly (75.71%) Chinese (Table 5.7.2).

West Java is the home of the Sundanese, the second largest ethnic group in Indonesia. As shown in Figure 5.7.1, they constitute the majority (73.73%) of all Indonesian citizens in West Java, with the Javanese as the second largest group (11.04%) and the Betawi as the third group (5.30%). West Java is almost exclusively (97.65%) Muslim, while Christians comprise 1.97% (Figure 5.7.2).

Bandung, the capital of West Java, has a smaller percentage (91.88%) of Muslims, and a higher percentage of Christians (7.18%). The percentage of Hindus in Bandung 0.16%, compared to 0.10% in West Java; Buddhists 0.60%, compared to 0.24% in West Java. The percentage of "others" is also larger in Bandung (0.19%) than in West Java as a whole (0.04%).

The percentages of Sundanese (76.53%) and Javanese (12.68%) in Bandung are larger than in West Java as a whole. The ethnic Chinese

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are the third largest group (3.30%) compared to only 0.46% in the whole of West Java. The Batak rank fourth, with 1.76%, larger than 0.77% for the whole of West Java. On the other hand, the Betawi, who constitute 5.33% in West Java, represent only 0.42% of all Indonesian citizens in Bandung; similarly, the Cirebon ethnic group make up only 0.13% in Bandung, compared to 5.30% in West Java.

Bandung also has a larger percentage of foreigners (0.58%), with an ethnic Chinese majority (74.06%), followed by ethnic Arabs (1.72%), and Pakistani (1.75%). The "others", however, is also large (22.46%).

5.8 Bali

The population of Bali has increased from 2.778 million in 1990 to 3.145 million in 2000, with an average rate of growth of 1.24% annually, lower than the national rate. The fertility rate in Bali has been below replacement level since the late 1980s, but there has been a positive net migration into Bali. During the period 1995–2000 there were 47,353 people migrating out of Bali, but there were 87,225 people migrating into the province.

There are also many short-term visitors, of various nationalities and ethnic groups, but Bali is exclusively Indonesian (Table 5.8.1). The foreigners living in Bali total 1,631 people. The following discussions exclude the non-responses (0.10%) in the 2000 census.

The few foreigners in Bali represent many nationalities. The largest group is Australian (14.96%), followed by ethnic Chinese (11.47%), Japanese (11.22%), and American (8.58%). More than half of the foreigners, however, are in smaller numbers of many nationalities, making up 53.77% of the total number of foreigners living in Bali (Table 5.8.2).

TABLE 5.8.1
Classification of Number of Population: Bali, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	3,145,368	99.85
Foreigners	1,631	0.05
Non-responses	3,059	0.10
Total Population	3,150,058	100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Bali. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.16* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*q*).

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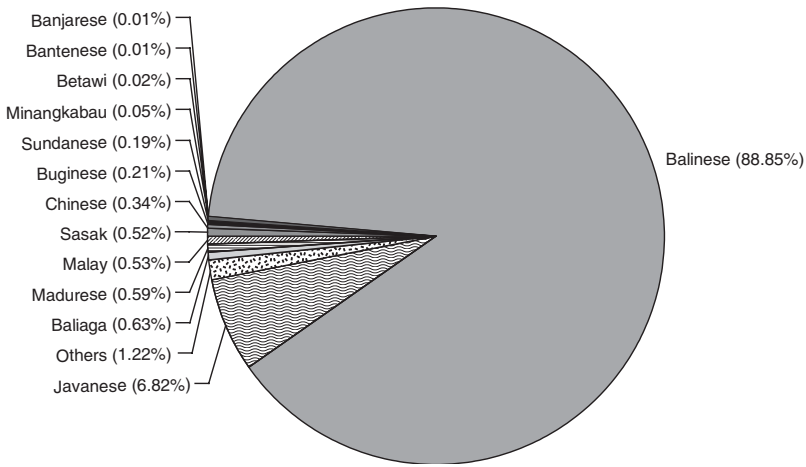
TABLE 5.8.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Bali, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Australian	244	14.96
Chinese	187	11.47
Japanese	183	11.22
American	140	8.58
Others	877	53.77
Total	1,631	100.00

Source: Table 08.9, *Population of Bali. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.16* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*q*).

FIGURE 5.8.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Bali, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.19.

As shown in Figure 5.8.1, the vast majority of Indonesian citizens in Bali are the Balinese (88.85%), with the Javanese as the second largest group (6.82%). Each of the other ethnic groups is smaller than 1.00%. The groups under "others" are also very small, at 1.22%. Table 1.2.19 presents the number of Indonesian citizens living in Bali by ethnicity.

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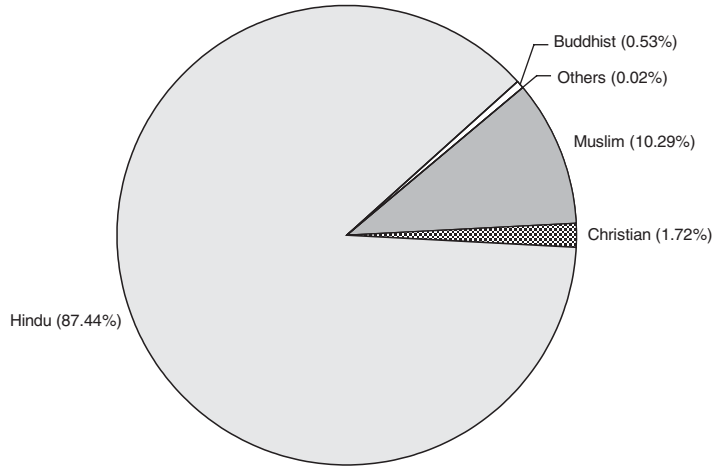
FIGURE 5.8.2
Religious Composition: Bali, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Bali. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*q*).

However, a different picture is seen in Denpasar, the capital of Bali, where the Balinese represent only 69.25% of all Indonesian citizens. The Javanese is still the second largest group, and in a larger percentage (22.61%). The ethnic Chinese constitute 1.32% of the Indonesian citizens there. The next group is the Sasak (0.88%), followed by Madurese (0.78%), Buginese (0.18%), Malay (0.13%), and Baliaga (0.07%). From the publication of the *Results of the 2000 Census*, 4.78% of the Indonesian citizens in Denpasar had no information on their ethnic grouping. Some of these groups may even be larger in percentage terms than the latter five ethnic groups.

The population in Bali is mostly Hindu (87.44%), with Muslims as the second largest group (10.29%). Christians comprise 1.73%. Few people (0.02%) in Bali follow religions other than the five official ones (Figure 5.8.2).

As the concentration of the Balinese in Denpasar is smaller, so is the concentration of Hindus (67.16%). Muslims represent a larger concentration (25.52%) in Denpasar as do the Christians (5.66 %) and Buddhists (1.61%). The concentration of those who practice other than the official religions is also larger (0.05%).

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5.9 Central Sulawesi

The population of Central Sulawesi has been growing at a high rate of 1.74% annually in the period 1990–2000, increasing from 1.711 million in 1990 to 2.037 million in 2000. The high rate is partly because of the high fertility rate in Central Sulawesi, with the Total Fertility Rate around 3.0 in the period 1990–2000. There has also been a positive net migration into Central Sulawesi. During 1995–2000 there were 75,328 people migrating into Central Sulawesi but there were only 30,555 people migrating out of the province.

Foreigners numbered 1,095 in Central Sulawesi (Table 5.9.2). They are mostly ethnic Chinese (79.82%), followed by ethnic Arabs (11.32%), Americans (3.56%), and others (5.30%). In Palu, the capital of Central Sulawesi, there are 285 foreigners with a higher concentration of ethnic Chinese (85.61%) and lower concentration of ethnic Arabs (4.91%) and Americans (1.40%). "Others" constitute 8.07% of the foreigners in Palu.

TABLE 5.9.1
Classification of Number of Population: Central Sulawesi, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	2,011,298	98.75
Foreigners	1,095	0.05
Non-response	24,366	1.20
Total Population	2,036,759	100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of Central Sulawesi. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.24* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*y*).

TABLE 5.9.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: Central Sulawesi, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	874	79.82
Arab	124	11.32
American	39	3.56
Others	58	5.30
Total	1,095	100.00

Source: Table 08.9, *Population of Central Sulawesi. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.24* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*y*).

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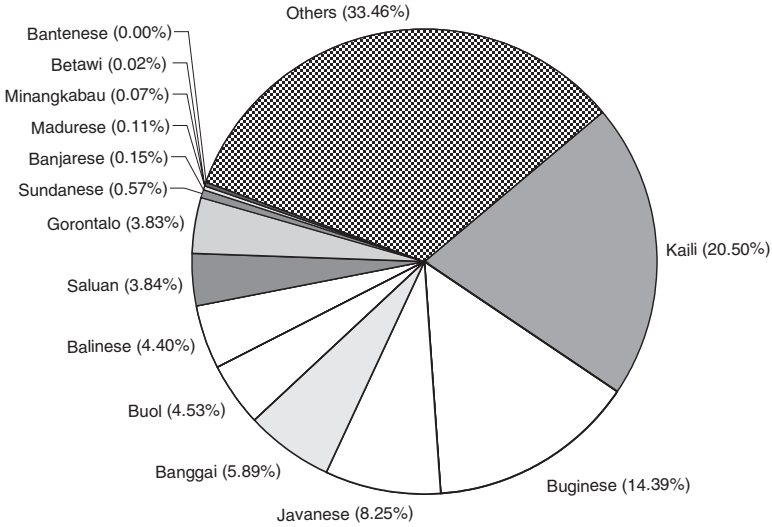
FIGURE 5.9.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: Central Sulawesi, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.27.

There was a smaller number of foreigners in Poso, only 0.04% of the total population there. The concentration of ethnic Chinese is much less (53.52%), while the concentration of Arab is much larger (36.22%). No American was recorded in the census in Poso. The "others" comprise 9.86%, a larger percentage than in Palu and Central Sulawesi as a whole.

Central Sulawesi is the home of many small ethnic groups. From the publication of the census results, we can recover 14 ethnic groups as presented in Table 1.2.27. Despite this, there are still 33.46% of Indonesian citizens in Central Sulawesi for whom no ethnic information is available from the published data. The ethnic groups identified in this study are: the Kaili which is the largest ethnic group, followed by the Buginese, Javanese (from outside Sulawesi), Banggai, Buol, Balinese (from outside Sulawesi), Saluan, and Gorontalo.The remaining six groups (those with the lowest percentage in Figure 5.9.1) are from outside Sulawesi.

The Kaili is also the largest group (38.71%) in Palu, followed by the Buginese (22.47%), Javanese (9.38%), Gorontalo (2.86%), Buol (1.21%), Balinese (1.08%), Banggai (0.72%), Saluan (0.71%), and others (22.86%). The "others" may represent many other small ethnic groups.

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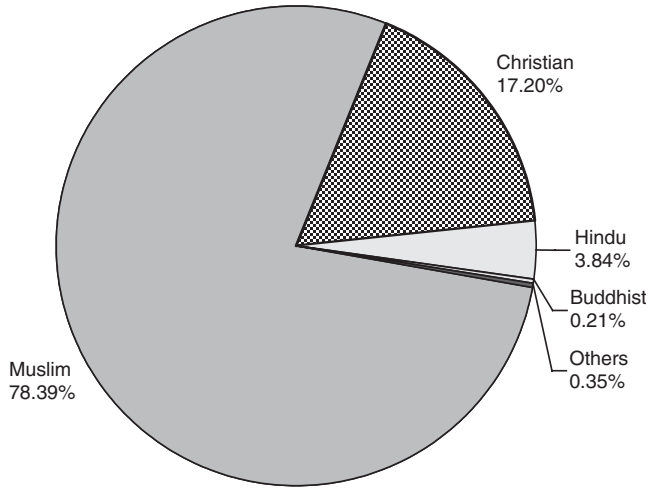
FIGURE 5.9.2
Religious Composition: Central Sulawesi, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 *Population of Sulawesi Tengah. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*y*).

Poso is a district with a large number of small ethnic groups. Census publications provide information for only eight ethnic groups there. It should be noted that these eight ethnic groups are not necessarily the largest eight in Poso, because the publication assumes that the eight largest groups in Poso are the same as the eight largest groups in Central Sulawesi as a whole. The "others" is extremely large, 72.87% and indicates that there may be some large and/or small ethnic groups not published by the BPS.

From the available data, Gorontalo is the largest ethnic group in Poso, but is only 8.44% of all Indonesian citizens there. The second is the Buginese (6.33%), followed by Javanese (3.89%), Balinese (3.43%), Kaili (2.86%), Saluan (2.08%), Banggai (0.07%), and Buol (0.03%).

As shown in Figure 5.9.2, the majority of the population in Central Sulawesi is Muslim (78.39%), followed by Christian (17.20%), Hindu (3.84%), and Buddhist (0.21%). The remaining (0.35%) follow other religions, not officially recognized by the Government of Indonesia. The concentration of Muslims is higher (86.18%) in Palu. Christians are the second largest group (12.30%), followed by Hindus (0.79%), Buddhists (0.61%), and "others" (0.12%).

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The Muslims in Poso are also the majority, but they constitute only 55.99% of the population. Christians comprise 40.16%; Hindus, 3.12%; Buddhists, 0.04%; and "others", 0.68%.

5.10 West Kalimantan

The population in West Kalimantan has been growing from 3.229 million in 1990 to 4.016 million in 2000, with an average rate of growth of 2.18% a year, much larger than the rate for Indonesia. The relatively high growth rate is mostly because of the relatively high fertility rate in West Kalimantan, with the Total Fertility Rate between 3.0 and 4.0 in 1990–2000. There has also been a positive net migration into West Kalimantan. During the period 1995–2000 there were 49,202 people migrating into West Kalimantan and there were 45,682 people migrating out.

The foreign population is very few (Table 5.10.2), 531 people. The foreigners are mostly Chinese, followed by Malaysians and Americans. All the population can be counted, but the non-response rate is relatively high, at 7.06%. The remaining discussions exclude the non-responses.

There are many small ethnic groups in West Kalimantan. From the publication at the national and provincial levels,we have been able to recover 14 ethnic groups (Table 1.2.22). Yet, the "others" still occupies the largest percentage, 31.12% of all ethnic groups. The Sambas, whose home is the island of Kalimantan, are the largest ethnic group, making up 11.92% of all Indonesian citizens in West Kalimantan (Figure 5.10.1). The second largest single ethnic group in West Kalimantan is the ethnic

TABLE 5.10.1
Classification of Number of Population: West Kalimantan, 2000

Population	Number	Percentage
Indonesian citizens	3,732,419	92.93
Foreigners	531	0.01
Non-responses	283,403	7.06
Total Population	4,016,353	100.00

Source: Tables 01 and 08.9, *Population of West Kalimantan. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.19* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*t*).

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TABLE 5.10.2
Composition of Foreigners by Citizenship: West Kalimantan, 2000

Citizenship	Number	Percentage
Chinese	299	56.31
Malaysian	55	10.34
American	48	9.04
Others	129	24.29
Total	531	100.00

Source: Table 08.9, *Population of West Kalimantan. Results of the 2000 Population Census, Series L2.2.19* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2001*t*).

Chinese (9.46%), followed by Javanese (9.14%), Kendayan (7.83%). Malay (7.50%), Darat (7.39%), Madurese (5.46%) and Pesaguan (4.79%). The remaining small ethnic groups are less than 3%.

As presented in Figure 5.10.2, the majority of the population in West Kalimantan is Muslim (57.62%), followed by Christian (34.01%), Buddhist (6.41%), and Hindu (0.21%). The remaining (1.74%) follow beliefs not officially stated as national religions.

Pontianak is the capital of West Kalimantan. The concentration of Muslims in Pontianak (71.11%) is higher than in West Kalimantan as a whole. The second largest group is the Buddhist (13.43%), followed by Christian (10.06%) , and Hindu (0.23%). The concentration of "others" is relatively large, 5.16%, indicating that there are many who do not follow the nationally recognized religions.

The concentration of foreigners in Pontianak is small (0.02%), but larger than that for West Kalimantan as a whole. They comprise three groups, in almost equal percentages. They are ethnic Chinese (18.63%), Malaysian (17.64%), and American (16.67%). The remaining (the "others") comprise the majority, 24.29%, implying that there are many small groups of foreigners in Pontianak.

Based on the information published in the *Results of the 2000 Population Census*, the four largest ethnic groups in Pontianak are not from the Kalimantan island itself. The largest group is Malay (24.52%), followed by the ethnic Chinese (23.02%), Javanese (13.30%), and Madurese (10.22%). The Sambas constitute 3.22% of all Indonesian citizens in Pontianak, followed by the Kendayan (0.96%), Pesaguan (0.92%), and Darat (0.82%). "Others" constitute 23.00% of all the Indonesian citizens in Pontianak, indicating that there may be some unpublished large and/or small ethnic groups.

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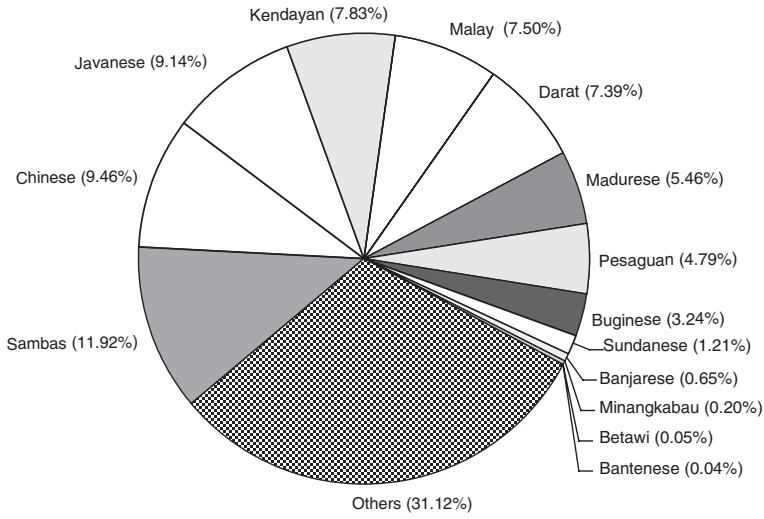
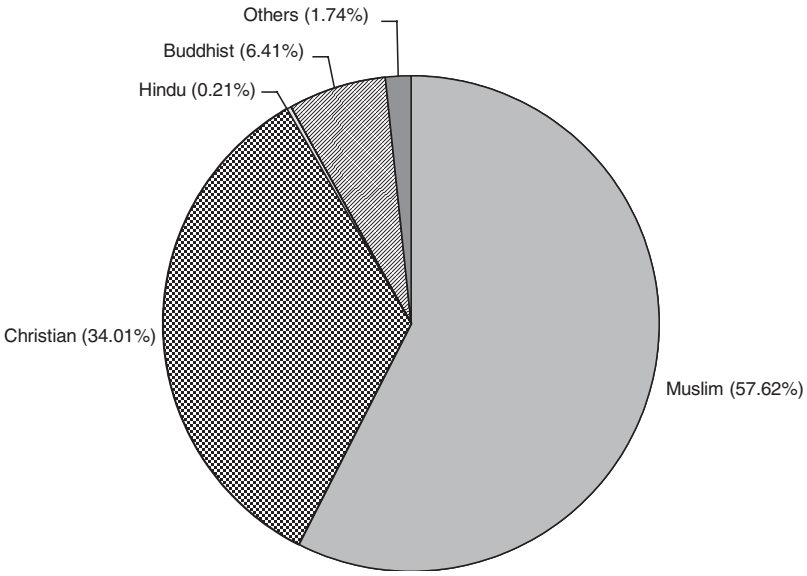
FIGURE 5.10.1
Ethnic Groups of Indonesian Citizens: West Kalimantan, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 1.2.22.

FIGURE 5.10.2
Religious Composition: West Kalimantan, 2000



Source: Constructed from Table 06.9 in *Population of Kalimantan Barat. Results of the 2000 Population Census* (Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001*t*).

5.11 *Concluding Remarks*

Regarding ethnic composition of the selected provinces, Bali and Central Java are the most ethnically homogenous. Based on religious composition, the most homogenous provinces are Bali, Central Java, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, and West Java. Other provinces are relatively more pluralistic.

Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua are examples of the ethnically pluralistic provinces in Indonesia. The largest ethnic group in each of these provinces is at most 11.00%. The "others" is relatively very large, around 50.00% in each province. Maluku is an interesting case. Both Christians and Muslims are of equal numbers, and this is also the place where sectarian conflict has been most serious.

Jakarta is both ethnically and religiously very pluralistic. This is basically due to the fact that Jakarta is the political and economic centre of Indonesia.

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6

Population Studies and Political Behaviour
The Variables of Ethnicity and Religion

6.1 The Dichotomy of Indonesian Parties

Indonesia is a society in transition, but retains many traditional features. Ethnicity and religion still play important roles in understanding Indonesian political behaviour. At the start it should be stated clearly that ethnicity and religion are not the only two independent variables to explain politics. Economic factors (including class affiliation and money politics), the patronage system, personality and party structure are also important. Nevertheless, to ignore ethnicity and religion will definitely lead to a serious lack of understanding of the Indonesian political situation.

Our focus is to link ethnic information to Indonesian politics, in particular Indonesian elections. We hypothesize that there is a relatively high degree of "ethnic loyalty" and that Indonesian political parties are influenced by ethnicity. Let us first look at major and medium sized parties and their ethnic affiliations (see Table 6.1.1) so that we can then relate the electoral performance of these parties in the 1999 general election to the ethnic composition of the provinces. However, ethnic information alone is insufficient — religious background is also useful, if not crucial, for an analysis of Indonesian elections.

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TABLE 6.1.1
Major and Medium Parties and Their Ethnic Support

Major/Medium Parties[a]	Leader(s)	Ethnic Support
PDI-P	Megawati	Javanese/Balinese
Golkar	Habibie/Akbar Tanjung	Sumatrans/Buginese/ Makassarese
PKB	Gus Dur/Matori	Javanese
PPP	Hamzah Haz	Outer islanders
PAN	Amien Rais	Outer islanders
PBB	Yusril Mahendra	Outer islanders

[a] See Appendix 6.1 for names of the political parties.

From Table 6.1.1, it is clear that Indonesian parties are still divided along ethnic lines and the Java and Outer Islands dichotomy. The hypothesis here is that a party's electoral performance is linked to ethnicity. However, as we do not have the actual ethnic composition of the voters in 1999, we therefore use the percentage of the ethnic composition of the total population in 2000 as the percentage of the ethnic composition of the voters in 1999. For example, 78.35% of the population in East Java is Javanese, as was the percentage of the voters in the 1999 election.

Before the publication of the *Results of the 2000 Population Census*, it was generally known that Central and East Java were the homeland of the Javanese, hence Javanese-based parties such as the PDI-P and the PKB were likely to win in the general election in these provinces. But as West Java is a Sundanese province, it is likely that a non-Javanese Islamic party such as the PPP might gain more votes than a Javanese party. Bali is the homeland of the Balinese; therefore a Javanese-linked pro-Balinese nationalist party such as the PDI-P is also likely to gain high votes. Generally, the 1999 election results in Java confirm this hypothesis. However, if there are two Javanese-dominated parties, political culture affiliation (e.g., nationalism and Islam) determines the choice of the Javanese voters.[1] Let us look at the seats won by selected parties and the ethnic composition of those provinces (see Table 6.1.2).

Table 6.1.2 illustrates that the PDI-P emerged as the largest party in Java and Bali. It won the largest number of seats in almost every province, including the special capital region of Jakarta. This coincided with the percentage of the ethnic Javanese population.

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In the case of Jakarta, for instance, the PDI-P gained 7 seats (38.9%) out of 19 seats and the PKB won 1 seat (5.56%), although the percentage of the Javanese was only 35.16%. It seems that ethnic groups such as the Chinese and non-Muslims voted for the PDI-P. Other ethnic groups of Islamic persuasion might have voted for the PPP and to a lesser extent, Golkar.

In West Java (including Banten) where the Javanese formed 11.26% of all Indonesian citizens, the PDI-P still gained 27 seats (32.9%) out of 82 seats and the PKB obtained 6 seats (7.3%). The combined percentage was 40.2% which exceeded their ethnic percentage. The explanation may lie in a number of non-Javanese who voted for the PDI-P and the PKB. It appears that the largest ethnic group (i.e., the Sundanese) in the province often does not vote in uniformity. Also, in West Java there was no Sundanese-dominated party. Therefore there was no contest of "ethnic loyalty". The fact that the PDI-P was the party of the small people might have also appealed to some of the non-Javanese voters.

In both Central and East Java where the Javanese formed the absolute majority, the PDI-P and PKB won the majority of the votes. In Central Java where 97.96% of the population is Javanese, the Javanese-based parties PDI-P and PKB gained 26 seats (43.3%) and 10 seats (16.7%) respectively. In fact, these two parties only accumulated 36 seats, or about 60% of the Javanese votes in the province: the other Javanese votes were divided by Golkar (8 seats or 13.3%) and the PPP (7 seats or 11.7%). Again, this illustrates the "theory" that the largest ethnic group in the country often does not vote in uniformity.

East Java includes the island of Madura. The percentage of ethnic Javanese was about 78%. It is also the stronghold of the NU, the basis of the PKB. Not surprisingly, the two Javanese-based parties gained 23 seats (PDI-P, 33.8%) and 24 seats (PKB, 35.3%), while the PPP won only four seats (5.88%). Since the Madurese in East Java have been supporters of the PPP and other Islamic parties, the three seats out of the four gained by the PPP were from the Madura island. It is also possible that the one seat gained in mainland East Java came from the Madurese who resided there. Some Javanese were also likely to have voted for Golkar (9 seats or 13.2%).

The outer islands are inhabited by ethnic minorities. The assumption here is that, ethnic minorities tended to vote in uniformity as they felt threatened by the majority group. In Sulawesi where the Buginese and Makassarese live, the non-Javanese-controlled party such as Golkar or the Islamic party such as the PPP are likely to gain a lot of votes. The same argument can also be said of Sumatra which is the homeland

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TABLE 6.1.2
PDI-P and PKB in Java and Bali in Comparison with PPP and Golkar
Number of seats and percentages in 1999

Province	PDI-P	PKB	Golkar	PPP	Others (PAN, PBB, etc)	Total
Jakarta	7 (38.89%)	1 (5.56%)	2 (11.11%)	3 (16.67%)	5 (27.78%)	18 (100.00%)
West Java	27 (32.93%)	6 (7.32%)	20 (24.39%)	13 (15.85%)	16 (19.51%)	82 (100.00%)
Central Java	26 (43.33%)	10 (16.67%)	8 (13.33%)	7 (11.67%)	9 (15.00%)	60 (100.00%)
Yogyakarta	2 (33.33%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (16.67%)	6 (100.00%)
East Java	23 (33.82%)	24 (35.29%)	9 (13.24%)	4 (5.88%)	8 (11.76%)	68 (100.00%)
Bali	7 (70.00%)	1 (10.00%)	1 (10.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (10.00%)	10 (100.00%)
Total	92 (37.70%)	43 (17.62%)	41 (16.80%)	28 (11.48%)	40 (16.39%)	244 (100.00%)

Source: Komisi Pemilihan Umum, *Buku Lampiran IV Pemilihan Umum 1999*, n.d., p.3.

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of Sumatrans (such as the Minangkabau, the Malay and the Batak): non-Javanese-based parties are likely to gain an upper hand.

From Table 6.1.3, we can conclude that non-Javanese parties gained more votes than the Javanese-based parties outside Java. Nevertheless, when the number of Javanese migrants in an outer island province is large, the PDI-P and the PKB are likely to win a significant number of votes (seats). It should also be noted that the Javanese is the only "indigenous" ethnic group which can be found everywhere in significant numbers (see Chapter 2).

In theory, the Outer Islands are the stronghold of non-Javanese-based parties, hence the non-Javanese-based parties are likely to perform better compared to the Javanese-based parties, but there are at least three exceptions. Two are linked to ethnicity due to the presence of a large number of ethnic Javanese, i.e., in North Sumatra and Lampung, while the third is linked to President Megawati Sukarnoputri, as shown in the case of South Sumatra. In the province of North Sumatra, the Javanese-based parties won 11 seats (PDI-P, 10 seats or 41.7%, and PKB, 1 seat or 0.42%) out of 24 seats, while non-Javanese based parties Golkar (5 seats or 20.8%) and PPP (3 seats or 12.5%) only gained 8 seats (32.3%), see Table 6.1.3. When we examine the ethnic composition of the province of North Sumatra, we note that the Javanese constitute only 32.6% of the population. Yet the percentage of the Javanese parties vote is higher, at 45.84%. This can be explained in terms of the many Christian Batak votes for the nationalist PDI-P rather than for the Islamic PPP or the Buginese/Muslim Batak-led Golkar.

In Lampung the Javanese-based parties won 9 seats (PDI-P, 6 seats or 40.00% and PKB, 2 seats or 13.33% and PNU,[2] 1 seat or 6.67%) out of 15, while Golkar and PPP won 3 seats (20.00%) and 1 seat (6.67%) respectively. These results are not surprising if we look at the ethnic composition of Lampung in which the Javanese form 61.89% of the total population in that province. The votes that the Javanese parties gained represented about 60%, reflecting the prominent ethnic composition there.

In South Sumatra (including Bangka Belitung), the Javanese-based parties won 7 seats (PDI-P, 6 seats or 40.00% and PKB, 1 seat or 6.67%) out of 15 seats. It is quite exceptional that the Javanese-based parties won 46.67% of the votes despite the fact that only 24.55% of the population were Javanese. The main contributing factor to explain this is Megawati's South Sumatran parentage. In other words, Megawati's PDI-P party attracted both Javanese and South Sumatran voters.

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TABLE 6.1.3
The PPP and Golkar in the Outer Islands in Comparison with PDI-P and the PKB
Number of seats and percentages in 1999

Province	PPP	Golkar	PDI-P	PKB	Others (PAN, PBB, etc)	Total
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4 (33.33%)	2 (16.67%)	2 (16.67%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (33.33%)	12 (100.00%)
North Sumatra	3 (12.50%)	5 (20.83%)	10 (41.67%)	1 (4.17%)	5 (20.83%)	24 (100.00%)
West Sumatra	3 (21.43%)	4 (28.57%)	2 (14.29%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (35.71%)	14 (100.00%)
Riau	2 (20.00%)	3 (30.00%)	3 (30.00%)	1 (10.00%)	1 (10.00%)	10 (100.00%)
Jambi	1 (16.67%)	2 (33.33%)	2 (33.33%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (16.67%)	6 (100.00%)
South Sumatra	2 (13.33%)	4 (26.67%)	6 (40.00%)	1 (6.67%)	2 (13.33%)	15 (100.00%)
Bengkulu	1 (25.00%)	1 (25.00%)	1 (25.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (25.00%)	4 (100.00%)
Lampung	1 (6.67%)	3 (20.00%)	6 (40.00%)	2 (13.33%)	3 (20.00%)	15 (100.00%)
West Nusa Tenggara	1 (11.11%)	4 (44.44%)	1 (11.11%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (33.33%)	9 (100.00%)
East Nusa Tenggara	1 (7.69%)	6 (46.15%)	5 (38.46%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.69%)	13 (100.00%)
West Kalimantan	1 (11.11%)	3 (33.33%)	2 (22.22%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (33.33%)	9 (100.00%)
Central Kalimantan	1 (16.67%)	2 (33.33%)	2 (33.33%)	1 (16.67%)	0 (0.00%)	6 (100.00%)
South Kalimantan	2 (18.18%)	3 (27.27%)	2 (18.18%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (36.36%)	11 (100.00%)
East Kalimantan	1 (14.29%)	2 (28.57%)	3 (42.86%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (14.29%)	7 (100.00%)
North Sulawesi	1 (14.29%)	4 (57.14%)	2 (28.57%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	7 (100.00%)
Central Sulawesi	1 (20.00%)	3 (60.00%)	1 (20.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (100.00%)
South Sulawesi	2 (8.33%)	16 (66.67%)	2 (8.33%)	1 (4.17%)	3 (12.50%)	24 (100.00%)
Southeast Sulawesi	1 (20.00%)	3 (60.00%)	1 (20.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (100.00%)
Maluku	1 (16.67%)	2 (33.33%)	2 (33.33%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (16.67%)	6 (100.00%)
Papua	0 (0.00%)	5 (38.46%)	4 (30.77%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (30.77%)	13 (100.00%)
Total	30 (13.95%)	77 (35.81%)	59 (27.44%)	7 (3.26%)	42 (19.53%)	215 (100.00%)

Source: Komisi Pemilihan Umum, *Buku Lampiran IV Pemilihan Umum 1999* (*Hasil Pemilihan Umum Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Tahun 1999*), n.d., p.3.

Similarly in South Sulawesi, Habibie and Akbar Tanjung who controlled Golkar won 16 (66.7%) out of 24 seats. Habibie as a Buginese was popular among his own ethnic group who formed about 42% of the population in that province.

It is worth noting that the percentage of the Javanese declined from 47% in 1930 to 42% in 2000, indicating the decline of Javanese numerical strength vis-à-vis other ethnic groups. However, the Javanese is still the largest ethnic group in Indonesia and its influence in politics should not be ignored.

The Javanese live all over Indonesia and the performance of some parties that are Javanese-based tends to correspond with the size of this ethnic group. For a detailed ethnic composition in each province, see Tables 1.2.4 to 1.2.33.

From the above analysis, it appears that ethnicity is an important factor in the Indonesian electoral behaviour. More detailed and sophisticated studies are needed in the future and other independent variables, as stated at the beginning of this chapter, are also important. Nevertheless, at this stage, ethnic loyalty in Indonesia appears to be still significant and to ignore the ethnic factor may lead us to misunderstand Indonesian politics.

6.2 Chinese-Dominated Party

During the 1999 general election there was only one ethnic Chinese-dominated party, the Partai Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (PBI). The PBI is considered a Chinese-dominated party rather than a Chinese party because of its "multi-ethnic" leadership: Chinese, Dayak, and Indian. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the ethnic Chinese formed an absolute majority. It should also be noted that the leadership in the PBI is in the hands of Chinese Indonesians who are still *totok* in cultural terms, meaning, culturally they are more Chinese than those *peranakan*.[3]

If we use the hypothesis that there is ethnic loyalty, then the ethnic Chinese are likely to vote for the PBI. As stated in Chapter 3, our figures on the ethnic Chinese are not complete as there were only 11 provinces with information on them. Of these 11 provinces, two are new provinces (Bangka-Belitung and Banten), which were created after the 1999 general election. During the election, Bangka-Belitung was part of South Sumatra while Banten was part of West Java. Therefore we should

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combine the Chinese population figures for Bangka-Belitung and South Sumatra, and for Banten and West Java. But as there is no Chinese figure for South Sumatra in the 2000 census, we used 0.6% as the percentage of ethnic Chinese of all Indonesian citizens (6,856,258 x 0.6% = 41,137) in the province. If we assume that the Chinese voters represent half of the Chinese population in each province (see Table 6.2.1 figures in brackets), and we compare them with the votes gained by the PBI, we will be able to know the voting behaviour of the ethnic Chinese.

It is noted that a person's ethnic grouping in the 2000 population census was based on self-identification. In other words, the real number of ethnic Chinese can be much higher than the census has suggested, as many acculturated Chinese might not want to identify themselves as ethnic Chinese. Instead, their numbers would have been included in the count of "indigenous" Indonesian ethnic groups with which they chose to identify themselves. Therefore, the percentage of ethnic Chinese who voted for the PBI was much lower compared to the actual percentage. In the absence of other data, we have used Table 6.2.1 as the basis of our analysis. With the exception of West Kalimantan where there is a concentration of the *totok* community, the Chinese are not likely to vote for a Chinese-dominated party. The Chinese in Java are less likely to vote for the PBI than the Chinese voters in the Outer Islands. The highest vote (69%) gained by the PBI was in West

TABLE 6.2.1
Ethnic Chinese and the PBI

Province	Number of Chinese Indonesians		Votes Gained	Percentage
Jakarta	460,002	(230,001)	34,746	15.11
West Kalimantan	352,937	(176,469)	121,950	69.11
East Java	190,968	(95,484)	30,673	32.12
Riau	176,853	(88,427)	23,672	26.77
Central Java	165,531	(82,766)	17,241	20.83
West Java(+Banten)	253,308	(126,654)	34,223	27.02
South Sumatra(+ Bangka-Belitung)	144,873	(72,437)	22,179	30.62
West Sumatra	15,029	(7,515)	979	13.03
Bali	10,630	(5,315)	1,277	24.03
Yogyakarta	9,942	(4,971)	1,383	27.82

Source: Suryadinata, *Elections and Politics in Indonesia*; see also Chapter 3 of this book.

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Kalimantan where the Chinese are large in number and more culturally Chinese.[4] In the Java provinces, the highest vote gained by the PBI was 32% (East Java), and the rest were between 14% and 28%. In fact, we can argue that like the "indigenous" Indonesians, the Chinese were also divided in terms of being Java voters and Outer Islands voters. While the Chinese in the Outer Islands voted more for the PBI, the Chinese in Java voted more for non-Chinese parties.

The Chinese community in Indonesia is pluralistic and hence does not display a unified political behaviour. Nevertheless, it does not mean that ethnicity is irrelevant to their political behaviour. A significant number still voted for a Chinese-dominated party but the number of votes varied from province to province, depending on their cultural orientation. In Java where the Chinese are more assimilated/acculturated, fewer Chinese voted for the PBI.

The ethnic Chinese example points out that "ethnic loyalty" may not always be the most important factor, at least in the case of the Chinese Indonesians. The reason is complex but the cultural and political factors as well as the relatively unknown party leaders might also help explain the rather poor performance of the so-called ethnic Chinese party, the PBI.

6.3 Concluding Remarks

The above examples show some significant relationships between ethnicity and political behaviour. Nevertheless, the ethnic factor alone is insufficient for us to make predictions, as other factors, including the religious and economic, are still very important.

Since ethnicity is still relevant to the analysis of political behaviour, the information — if used together with other information such as that on religion, group affiliation, urban and rural dichotomy — will be able to provide a greater understanding of Indonesian elections and politics.

Table 6.3.1 presents the ethnic background of voters for the year 2004 (when Indonesia is due to have its next general election) in 30 provinces based on the 2000 population census. We have included the Indonesian population from 15 years of age and above because they will be 19 years of age and above by 2004 and hence will be eligible to vote. With this data and our analyses, scholars and practitioners alike may be able to predict electoral behaviour in Indonesia.

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TABLE 6.3.1
Population Age 15 Years Old and Above by Ethnic Group and Province: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Javanese	Sundanese	Malay	Madurese	Batak	Minang-kabau	Betawi	Buginese	Bantenese	Banjarese	Balinese
Aceh	183,140	NA	0	NA	39,146	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Sumatra	2,499,715	NA	364,359	NA	4,827,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Sumatra	123,712	7,573	14,715	NA	187,656	2,487,308	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Riau	813,610	NA	1,169,629	NA	347,450	369,679	NA	72,867	NA	116,550	NA
Jambi	457,783	43,323	582,204	NA	NA	90,391	NA	43,141	NA	55,567	NA
South Sumatra	1,223,205	NA	1,377,176	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bengkulu	237,590	31,665	83,193	NA	NA	44,070	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lampung	2,805,991	377,520	157,289	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106,104	NA	NA
Bangka Belitung	36,161	NA	431,566	6,491	NA	NA	NA	15,693	NA	NA	NA
Jakarta	2,293,433	990,146	103,622	NA	300,562	198,345	1,661,237	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Java	2,849,389	18,136,872	NA	NA	275,230	122,447	1,277,876	NA	43,101	NA	NA
Central Java	21,504,909	234,305	4,664	10,021	15,721	NA	5,457	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yogyakarta	2,335,661	15,004	9,636	2,098	7,890	2,891	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,638
East Java*	20,455,443	31,209	NA	4,574,128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Banten	723,616	1,255,710	42,674	NA	75,521	46,386	524,055	NA	2,353,876	NA	NA
Bali	163,153	NA	11,716	13,379	NA	NA	NA	4,762	NA	NA	2,078,269

TABLE 6.3.1 (Continued)

Province	Javanese	Sundanese	Malay	Madurese	Batak	Minang-kabau	Betawi	Buginese	Bantenese	Banjarese	Balinese
West Nusa Tenggara	39,717	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,249	NA	NA	69,349
East Nusa Tenggara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Kalimantan	231,863	NA	191,462	122,343	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Kalimantan	228,711	NA	NA	40,892	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	289,769	NA
South Kalimantan	277,983	12,686	NA	26,363	NA	NA	NA	48,762	NA	1,559,842	NA
East Kalimantan	508,735	26,677	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	296,825	NA	3,301,617	NA
North Sulawesi	32,176	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Sulawesi	112,529	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	189,976	NA	NA	60,923
South Sulawesi	148,466	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,260,524	NA	NA	NA
Southeast Sulawesi	85,894	NA	NA	666	NA	NA	NA	219,835	NA	NA	28,647
Gorontalo	14,909	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,671	NA	NA	NA
Maluku	36,907	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Papua	149,199	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,514	NA	NA	NA
North Maluku	14,576	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	60,588,176	21,162,690	4,543,905	4,796,381	6,076,440	3,361,517	3,468,625	3,206,819	2,503,081	5,323,355	2,239,826

Note: *Based on the census publication on East Java only.

Source: Calculated from the 31 volumes of publication of *Results of the 2000 Population Census*.

Notes

1. See Leo Suryadinata, *Elections and Politics in Indonesia* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2002), chapter 1.
2. PNU is the abbreviation of Partai Nadhatul Ulama, a splinter of NU; but it is a very minor party which won 5 seats in the 1999 election. See Komisi Pemilihan Umum, *Buku Lampiran IV*, p.3.
3. In fact, it is different from the *peranakan*-dominated Baperki, an ethnic Chinese organization from 1954 to 1965. For the election and ethnicity in general and a comparison between the Baperki and PBI in particular, see Leo Suryadinata, *Elections and Politics in Indonesia* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2002), pp.126–38.
4. Please note that in West Kalimantan, there were also a significant number of Dayak. It is likely that some Dayak also voted for the PBI. This means that the number of votes by the ethnic Chinese to the PBI might have been lower.

APPENDIX 6.1

Golkar	Golongan Karya (Functional Groups), also known as Partai Golkar (Party of the Functional Groups) after Soeharto's fall
PAN	Partai Amanat Nasional (Indonesian National Mandate Party)
PBB	Partai Bulan Bintang (Crescent and Star Party)
PDI-P	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia-Perjuangan (Indonesian Democratic Party – Struggle)
PBI	Partai Bhinneka Tunggal Ika Indonesia (Indonesian Unity and Diversity Party)
PKB	Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (National Awakening Party)
PPP	Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (United Development Party)

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